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## Note Threatens Violence During Montreal Voting

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—A note signed by Quebec extremists threatening to "blow up" Montreal and carry out a string of actions unless four separatist leaders were released by noon rekindled fears for the life of kidnapped British diplomat Cross.

## Nixon Rejects Report on Pornography

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—President Nixon rejected a report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Pornography, Obscenity and Prostitution, which said that the country's "moral bankruptcy" had "performed a dis-

service as long as I am in the White House." The President said that the report was "a national effort to control the obscene and the pornographic."

Nixon's comments were made in a statement distributed as he signed here for Maryland's election.

May Be a First. It was believed to be the first in many years that a President flatly rejected the report of a presidential commission.

Some of Mr. Nixon's advisers had disagreed with aspects of the report and had urged that the commission be disbanded.

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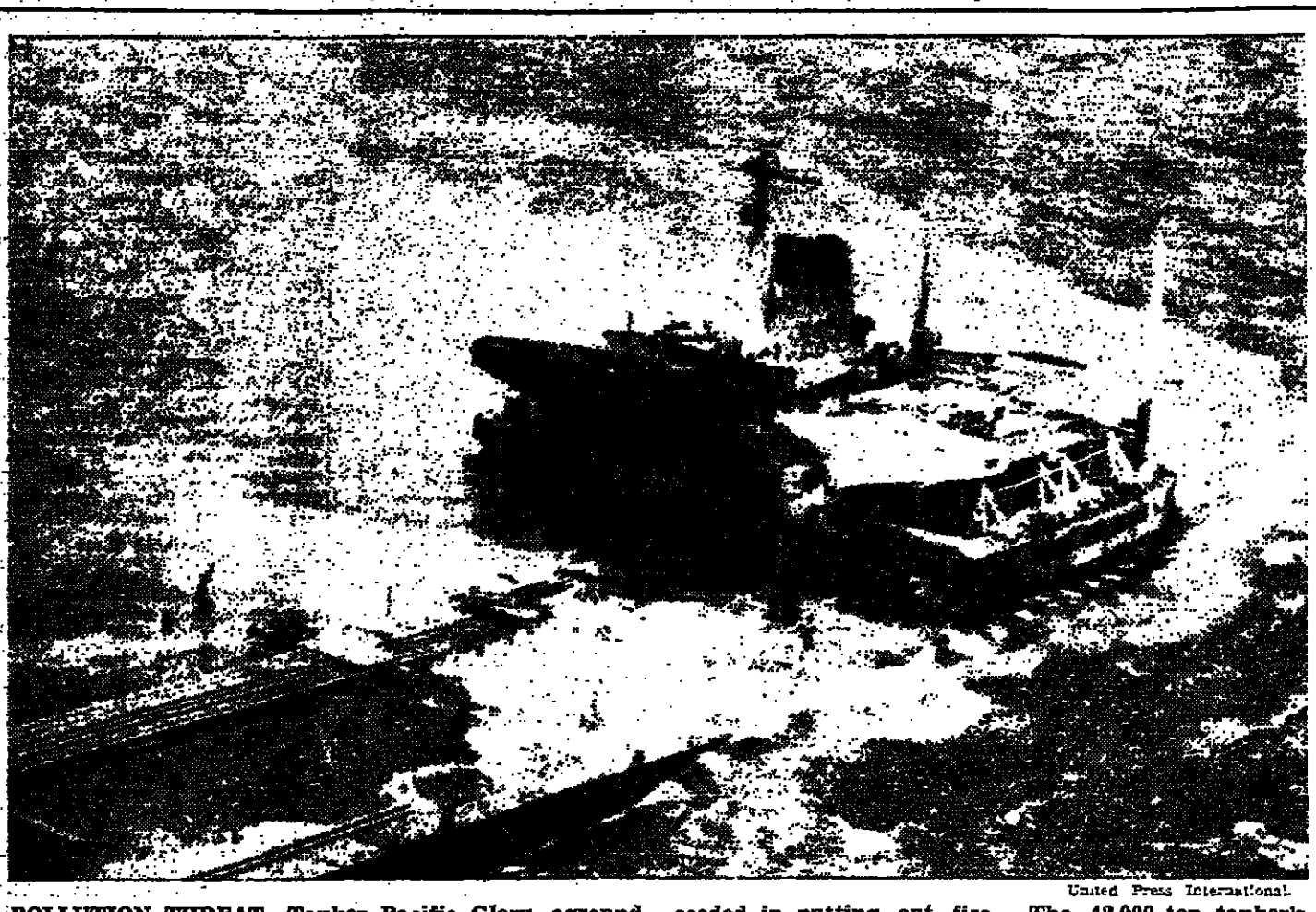
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POLLUTION THREAT—Tanker Pacific Glory, aground on a shoal off the Isle of Wight, after firefighters succeeded in putting out fire. The 42,000-ton tanker's cargo of oil poses a serious pollution threat.

## Tanker Fire Out, but Gale Threatens Pollution

By Alfred Friendly  
PORTSMOUTH, England, Oct. 25 (AP).—Good weather, good luck and heroic firefighters appear to have spared Britain a repetition of the Torrey Canyon disaster. The inferno aboard the oil tanker Pacific Glory was extinguished yesterday, and the ship, aground three and one-half miles east of the Isle of Wight, is in minimum risk of breaking up.

Not until yesterday at midday were seaborne firefighters, all civilians from Portsmouth and Hampshire County—many of them volunteers—able to quench the stranded furnace. The ship has now survived two tides. Rear Adm. Arthur M. Power, in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, said this afternoon that "the risk to the ship is not great."

## Heavy Snowfall In Swiss Alps

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (AP).—Winter came early to Switzerland this weekend after up to ten inches of snow fell during the last 24 hours in major Alpine resorts.

Most passes were closed to cars or could be negotiated only with snow tires or chains. On the Furka Pass road, a 25-year-old officer candidate was killed Friday when an avalanche struck his army truck.

Arosa, at an altitude of 4,445 feet, reported a total of 23 inches of snow. Davos, 4,680 feet high, measured a snow cover of 20 inches.

## Nixon, Sato Agree to New Talks on Imports

By Murray Marder  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—President Nixon and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato agreed yesterday on a new round of negotiations to seek "voluntary" limits on textile imports into the United States.

The objective is to relieve protectionist pressure in Congress for mandatory restrictive trade quotas. In both nations, the subject is supercharged with emotion and politics, which re-erupted yesterday with a charge that the White House agreement is "playing politics."

After an hour-and-a-half-minute meeting at the White House, press secretary Ron Ziegler announced: "The President and prime minister agreed that negotiations be resumed between the two governments with a view to reaching agreement on the question of textiles . . . as soon as possible here in Washington."

Talks, which collapsed last June, are expected to resume this week. U.S. sources said, Mr. Ziegler announced, as Japanese trade sources forecast the day before, that presidential assistant Peter M. Flanigan would head the new U.S. negotiating team. Japanese Ambassador Nobushiko Ushiba will head his country's negotiators.

There is no established deadline for the new bargaining, Mr. Ziegler said. But a recognized time factor is the drive in Congress to bring to a vote, soon after Congress returns on Nov. 16, the bill to limit imports of textiles and shoes, sponsored by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. The bill, which has aroused multiple demands for trade limitations, is causing worldwide debate between free-traders and protectionists and warnings of a spreading "trade war."

## Egyptians Ready To Extend Truce For Two Months

By Raymond H. Anderson  
CAIRO, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Egypt was reported today to be ready to extend the 90-day cease-fire with Israel along the Suez Canal for two months.

The authoritative Cairo daily, Al-Ahram, printed on its front page a dispatch from its correspondent at the United Nations saying that "Cairo has no objection to a cease-fire extension for two months."

In what appeared to be a change of position, the dispatch said, the Egyptians considered it "imperative" that the peace mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN intermediary, be re-activated during the two-month extension of the cease-fire.

Cairo's position earlier had been that the cease-fire could not be extended beyond the Nov. 5 expiration date unless the Israelis first announced readiness to return to the Jarring talks.

After one preliminary meeting with Mr. Jarring, who began his latest mission Aug. 25 under a U.S. initiative, Israel declared a boycott of the talks on the ground that the Egyptians had violated the cease-fire terms by deploying anti-aircraft missiles in the Suez Canal military standoff zone.

Premier Golda Meir reiterated in a speech to the UN General Assembly last Wednesday that Israel would not return to the Jarring talks until the situation obtaining at the time the cease-fire went into effect is restored.

[Israel today repeated its willingness to resume the Jarring peace talks if the military situation along the Suez Canal were restored to what it was on the eve of the cease-fire agreement on Aug. 7, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.]

[The statement was released following a cabinet session and after consultations with Mrs. Meir, who is now in Washington.]

The demands of Israel for a withdrawal of the anti-aircraft missiles have been countered by the Egyptians with equally unyielding declarations. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said "two weeks ago that the Egyptians would never agree to withdraw a single missile from the canal zone."

President Anwar Sadat affirmed this stand in an interview last Monday with C.I. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist of The New York Times.

Both sides expressed reluctance to resume the bloodletting, however, and the tone of the Al-Ahram dispatch suggested that an extension of the cease-fire was a virtual certainty.

The fate of military standstill provisions of the original cease-fire, however, was less certain. The truce banned the introduction of new weapons and the construction of new military sites in zones reaching 32 miles on each side of the canal.

Last month, Mr. Riad declared that the U.S. peace initiative was "dead" as a result of Washington's intentions to deliver aircraft and other weapons to Israel.

Although Mr. Riad said that the Egyptians would abide by the cease-fire as such, he appeared to indicate that Cairo regarded the standstill restrictions as void.

More explicitly, the foreign minister said in a Cairo television interview on Oct. 6 that the Egyptians not only refused to withdraw any missiles but would move any additional missiles they obtained into the Suez Canal zone.

Some Western observers here have assumed that if the cease-fire were extended it would be without standstill restraints.

## Guerrillas Clash With Jordanians, Israelis Report

TIBERIAS, Israel, Oct. 25 (AP).—An artillery and mortar battle between the Jordan Army and guerrillas broke out yesterday in northwestern Jordan, Israeli observers reported.

The sound of the fighting in and around Umm Qeis, about four miles east of the Jordan River frontier, echoed through Israel's Bessan Valley, south of the Sea of Galilee.

The Israelis also said the sky was lit by a brief battle in the same area Friday night.

On the Israeli side, several mortar shells were fired at an Israeli position in the Golan Heights Friday night, but caused no damage or casualties.

The Israelis did not return the fire, they said.

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The Al-Ahram dispatch on the possibility of extending the cease-fire for two months came amid a diplomatic offensive by Egypt at the UN, aimed at achieving a resolution condemning Israel's occupation of Arab lands and pressing for a resumption of the Jarring mission.

Mr. Riad is to open a General Assembly in Cairo tomorrow.

There was no indication from the Foreign Ministry on the disposition of the case. The United States has asked for prompt release of all four officers on the ground that their plane had crossed the Soviet border clearly "by accident."

The United States had made repeated requests for access to the three Americans since the Soviet Union said last Thursday that their plane had landed near Leninakan on the Soviet-Turkish border.

Turkish officials have said that the plane had left Erzurum on a 40-minute flight to Kars for a tour of Turkish military installations when the pilot lost his bearings in bad weather. It is not known how the plane landed where it did, and presumably this is one of the things the consular officials hope to find out.

According to the provisions of the Soviet-American consular convention that went into effect in 1967, American consular officials already should have been permitted to have met with the detainees.

Protest Unlikely. But embassy officials indicated that if in fact contact is made with the Army officers tomorrow, a formal protest on the delay would be unlikely.

## Musical Alarm Clock for Keating

## S. Envoy to India Overslept, Gets a Gift

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (AP).—A member of the Indian Parliament presented the U.S. Ambassador to India yesterday with a musical alarm clock to help Ambassador Keating wake up in the future.

L. Sondhi, a member of the Indian Parliament, presented the clock to the ambassador as an afterthought to a native controversy that when Mr. Keating, 70, left last Tuesday and was at the airport to say good-bye to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her departure for York.

Sondhi said in a letter to Keating that he was making his "personal contribution" to the situation from his own pocket, and to do so in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Mr. Sondhi said the clock is out of repair, but I am sure that will be no problem to you, knowing as I do the excellent mechanical engineering knowledge of your country, which enables it to supply lethal weapons and equipment to . . . Pakistan."

Mr. Sondhi said he purchased the clock, which he described in his letter as a "rather low-price" one but which "looks quite respectable," while a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations in 1961.

When activated, the clock grinds out a musical melody of the "Anniversary Waltz," which was made famous by the late Al Jolson.

Mr. Keating was too busy to see Mr. Sondhi, so the presentation was made to Helen Stone, deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy.

An embassy spokesman said the clock would be turned over to an Indian charity.



CHILE'S PRESIDENT-ELECT—Marxist Salvador Allende waving to supporters at Santiago on Saturday after learning Chilean Congress had confirmed his election.



## No Longer Pressing Missile Pull-Back

## U.S. Feels Tanks for Israel Restore Balance in Mideast

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (UPI)—The United States considers that tanks being sent to Israel will constitute at least partial "rectification" of Soviet-Egyptian violations of the military standstill, it was learned on excellent authority yesterday.

As a result, although the United States continues publicly to insist on some Soviet-Egyptian rectification, it is no longer pressing hard for removal of the missiles introduced into the prohibited zone west of the Suez Canal after the Aug. 7 standstill cease-fire.

"Rectification is now taking place," a knowledgeable American source asserted.

He referred to the approximately 200 M-48 main battle tanks and M-48 Patton tanks being sent to Israel and, presumably, also to new deliveries of F-4 fighter-bombers. Some disagreement exists among high American officials on how far to push rectification. Almost no one expects a rollback of missiles,

but some officials believe the Russians and Egyptians still ought to make some concession.

Others, however, argue that continual U.S. demands for "some rectification" have become counterproductive in view of the adamant Soviet-Egyptian refusal. Britain and France, the other Western members of the Big Four powers, have not supported the U.S. demands.

## A Clean Page

The objective of a more relaxed American approach is to make possible a clean page for the renewal of Arab-Israeli peace talks through United Nations Middle East envoy Gennadiy Jarring.

Publicly Israel has insisted on restoration of the situation that existed before the violations began as the requirement for resuming talks through Mr. Jarring. Some diplomats here believe, however, that this might mean restoration of the previous military balance rather than a missile rollback. Tanks and aircraft might restore that balance.

The speech to the General Assembly by Israeli Premier Golda Meir reiterated the known position but appeared to some observers to leave loopholes for new formulas.

Mrs. Meir conferred for 90 minutes Friday with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Shortly thereafter Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu was seen conferring with Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed el-Zayyat.

Relaunching the Jarring mission was a main objective of the state-department. Secretary-General U Thant following a dinner Friday night for the Big Four foreign ministers—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Mr. Thant said the four had agreed "to exert their utmost efforts" to enable Mr. Jarring to resume his mission at the earliest possible date, to try to get the parties to continue the present cease-fire and to find a Middle East solution on the basis of the 1967 Security Council resolution.

The United States opposed the issuance of a formal communiqué because the three others resisted any mention of rectification. When U.S. representatives saw that the others were intent on a statement, the Americans agreed to go along. Forty-five minutes were spent drafting a text to be issued under Mr. Thant's name.

Apart from encouraging resumption of the Jarring talks, another purpose of the statement was to provide a more constructive framework for the General Assembly debate on the Middle East, which starts tomorrow. Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad is the first speaker.

## Egypt Ready To Extend Cease-Fire

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Assembly debate tomorrow on the Middle East conflict.

According to Al Ahran, Cairo's agreement to extend the cease-fire for two months would require Mr. Jarring to submit a detailed report to the UN if he were unsuccessful in reviving the indirect talks between Egypt and Jordan on one side and Israel on the other.

The objective of Egyptian strategy is to intensify world pressure on Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands. Threats of restricting Arab world oil production, financially important to the United States and vital to Western Europe's economy, are a psychological cudgel in this strategy.

## Big Four Efforts

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (Reuters)—The Big Four foreign ministers agreed during a two-hour discussion here to exert their utmost efforts to get Middle East peace talks going again and obtain an extension of the 90-day cease-fire, an official UN statement said.

Secretary-General U Thant issued the statement after a meeting Friday night with Mr. Jarring. It followed a dinner given by Mr. Thant for U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

## Tanker Fire Out; Pollution Still Threatens Channel Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly attacked by decontamination teams aboard British vessels. Almost all the oil of the tanker that ruptured was the ship's own fuel. It caused 36 hours of monster flames. But the silver lining of this only cloud was that it did not spill and rest on the surface as a pollutant. Apparently only a small part of the ship's crude oil leaked out.

The Pacific Glory, flying a Liberian flag of convenience, collided with another tanker, the Argo, which was carrying oil. The collision happened in daylight, fine weather, and ten-mile visibility remains a profound mystery. The Argo's port bow was in collision with the starboard bow of the Pacific Glory. Relatively undamaged, the Argo continued into Fawley.

Engines were stopped on the Pacific Glory, but the thorough investigation of the ship was conducted. Ninety minutes later, as it was about to get under way again, the explosions began. Presumably leaking oil from the fuel tanks, warped by the impact, touched the still hot engines.

If no further damage occurs tonight, Dutch salvage vessels now en route from Holland will take over for the owners tomorrow, relieving the British Navy of its responsibility.

They are expected to bring submersible pumps into the cargo tanks and transfer enough oil—about 20,000 tons—into smaller tankers so that the snagged ship will again be light enough to float.

Eight crew members of the Pacific Glory remained missing today and are presumed dead. Three others are recovering from minor burns and injuries in a Portsmouth hospital. All of the crew are believed to be Hong Kong Chinese.

## EEC Council To Deal With U.S. Protectionism

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 25 (AP)—The European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Ministers meets tomorrow and Tuesday to deal with the protectionist movement in the United States and negotiations on Britain's entry.

The council is due to agree on the text of a statement warning the United States that the European Community will defend its rights and interests with reprisals if the United States limits imports from the EEC. The statement, referring to the trade bill now before the U.S. Congress, is expected to be unanimously approved by the six foreign ministers. The bill would set quotas on the imports of textiles and shoes. The six countries exported \$550 million worth of these products to the United States in 1969.



LONDON FRACAS—Police and anti-apartheid demonstrators end up in a heap during clash at Trafalgar Square yesterday during a rally of about 10,000 persons to protest possible resumption of British arm sales to South Africa. Fifty people were arrested. Twenty police officers were injured, including a policewoman who was bitten.

## Thant Appeals for Support

## Assembly Condemns Racism As UN Special Session Ends

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (UPI)—The General Assembly concluded yesterday its 25th anniversary celebration with solemn condemnation of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and with the adoption of a ten-year program for the development of poor nations.

Secretary-General U Thant in a closing statement made a dramatic appeal for greater support from member governments. Too often the national governments merely saw a convenient "scapegoat" in the UN and made use of it only at moments of great crisis, he said.

He told the assembly, which included several presidents and prime ministers, that it was not enough to ask whether the UN was a success or a failure since there was "simply no alternative" to it.

"The Larger Arena" "What other way is there out of the maze of national and special interests, preoccupation and priorities into the larger arena where we can at last face the monstrous problems of our time?" he asked.

He listed these problems as the arms race, population, poverty, food shortage, urbanization, the squandering of natural resources and pollution. He said:

"As we watch the sun go down evening after evening through the smog across the polluted waters of our native earth, we must ask ourselves whether we really wish some future universal historian on another planet to say: 'With all their genius and their skill, they ran out of foresight and air and food and water and ideas; or, 'They went on playing politics until their world collapsed around them'."

## British Actively 'Lobbying' Against U.S. Trade Measure

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The British government has openly entered the battle to prevent the United States Congress from passing the protectionist trade bill now before it.

A senior cabinet minister, John Davies, secretary for trade and industry, expressed the government's official concern in an address last week to the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

His public statement follows representations by the British-American Chamber of Commerce in New York, warnings by leading British industrialists and leaked threats by the government of retaliatory trade measures against the United States.

These measures, combined with warnings from West Germany and from officials of the European Economic Community, add up to the most intensive international lobbying seen in years against a piece of domestic American legislation.

In his address, Mr. Davies, expressing the British government's concern about the trade bill, said:

Ulrich Ends Visit VIENNA, Oct. 25 (UPI)—East German Communist party leader and President Walter Ulbricht ended a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday after discussions with top Czechoslovak representatives on international and bilateral problems.

## NINA RICCI SALE DAYS

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## Nixon, Sato Clear Talks On Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

The country is going broke while Mr. Nixon is playing politics." Following the White House announcement, Donald P. McCullough, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, served notice that the industry now saw "substantial additional reason" for the trade quota bill.

"The legislation makes adequate provision for any separate negotiated agreement... before or after its passage," he said. "The whole thrust of the legislation is to encourage a negotiated solution which the American textile industry feels is the best way to approach this problem."

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans conducted the original negotiations with Japan, which he ended last June. To fulfill President Nixon's pledge to the textile industry to limit Japanese imports, the administration then announced "reluctant" support for quotas.

Japanese sources now say that Japan's industrialists are prepared to negotiate voluntary curbs on textile exports over several years, even beyond a reported willingness to accept total voluntary curbs for one year and for two additional years on specific goods if U.S. industry can prove "injury."

The President and Mr. Sato, Mr. Ziegler said, agreed "to resolve these [trade] differences in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence, which would buttress the concept of freer trade and strengthen the international trading system."

Henry A. Kissinger, presidential national security adviser, plus interpreters on both sides, were the final participants in the Nixon-Sato talks. Mr. Ziegler said while other officials of both nations met in another room.

The Nixon-Sato talks ranged over world developments, including the Middle East and Indochina, and progress in the continuing Okinawa reversion negotiations. It was agreed, Mr. Ziegler said, that the next joint U.S.-Japanese cabinet-level economic talks will take place in Washington next year.

## Montreal

(Continued from Page 1)

The commission whose report Mr. Nixon attacked today was authorized by Congress and appointed by President Johnson except for one member named by Mr. Nixon. Its report, submitted on Sept. 30, calls for the elimination of all legal restraints on the purchase by consuming adults of sexually explicit books, pictures or films.

The report had previously been criticized by Vice-President Spiro Agnew and disowned by White House spokesmen, but this was the first time the President had spoken out on it. Before recessing for the campaign, the Senate approved, 59 to 1, a resolution denouncing the report.

Mr. Nixon said today that "American morality is not to be trifled with." He maintained that "the warped and brutal portrayal of sex in books, plays, magazines and movies, if not halted and reversed, could poison the well-springs of American and Western culture and civilization."

It was believed that the last President to disapprove strongly a commission report was Herbert C. Hoover, who in 1931 refused to accept a recommendation by the Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement that the nation's Prohibition laws be repealed or revised.

Mr. Nixon flew to Baltimore by helicopter this morning to promote the candidacies of Representative J. Glenn Beall Jr., who is an underdog in his race against Senator Joseph D. Tydings, and C. Stanley Shaker, who is given little chance of unseating Gov. Marvin Mandel.

Although not impressively large, the Nixon audience was enthusiastic; one man repeatedly yelled "Give 'em hell, Tricky."

An attempt was made to attract working men and union members to the rally, but two-thirds of the crowd appeared to be women and children.

Before the speech, the White House announced that the President would campaign in four Western states next Saturday, in what now appears to be the close of his 1970 political effort. He will make stops in Phoenix, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N.M.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Las Vegas, Nev., before returning to the California White House.

Chairman Sen. Politics WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—The chairman of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography suggested today that the panel's scientific findings had been rejected by Mr. Nixon for political reasons.

The commission chairman, Prof. William Lockhart, dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, said in a radio interview today that he assumed that the President had not read the report, and it was unfortunate that the President's advisers had led him to reject its findings.

Prof. Lockhart said the commission was divided by Congress to test scientifically certain assumptions about the effect of pornography.

It had "barred" the scientific studies "and now the President doesn't like the results of these scientific studies," he said.

## S. Vietnam Militiamen Win Victory

Kill 67 Guerrillas Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 25 (UPI)—South Vietnamese militiamen battled guerrilla forces, killing 67 of them, southeast of Phnom Penh while Soviet-made MIG jets of the Cambodian Air Force bombed a suspected Communist officer training camp south of the capital.

The South Vietnamese action in Cambodia was reported by military spokesmen in Saigon today. They said the militiamen had air and artillery support.

The militiamen suffered one dead and 13 wounded, but air and artillery action destroyed at least 27 "enemy structures," the spokesmen said.

In action in Vietnam, one American was killed and 15 were wounded yesterday when an armored personnel carrier struck a mine, the U.S. military command reported.

Cambodian field officers said about 100 Communist officer candidates were being schooled at the suspected training camp, 32 miles south of Phnom Penh, which was bombed by government planes.

4 Bombing Runs

The officers reported the MIGs—acquired by the Cambodians under the regime of ousted ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk—made four bombing runs on the suspected camp site.

The school was a training camp for "Khmer Rouge" Cambodian guerrilla officers, believed to be the first camp of its kind discovered in Cambodia.

In South Vietnam, guerrilla gunners fired at least three Soviet-built 122-mm. rockets into a district town near the northern coast, killing 13 civilians and wounding 15 others, South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported today.

The shelling attack occurred Friday at Duc Duc, 342 miles (550 km.) northeast of Saigon. It coincided with reports from allied sources that South Vietnamese troops had launched a major two-pronged drive in the northern part of the country.

The sources, who disclosed the drive on Friday, said it was the largest government operation since the campaign against Cambodian border sanctuaries last May and June.

Aircraft Withdrawn Meanwhile, the United States has begun its first withdrawal of aircraft from Thailand since the beginning of the Indochina war, informed allied sources said.

The unit is the 35th Tactical Fighter Wing now based at Takhli Air Base, 85 miles north of Bangkok. About 60 of the outfit's 80 F-105 Thunderchief jet fighter-bombers have been returning to the United States and the others will be moved elsewhere in Thailand as the unit is inactivated.

A U.S. Army ammunition barge exploded today in the harbor of Da Nang, South Vietnam's second largest city, military sources said. There were no reports of casualties.

The ammunition barge exploded about four hours after the final gale winds of Typhoon Kate subsided at Da Nang. The barge, which had been moved to a wharf in the Kien Chi cove area of Da Nang's downtown port, had taken a severe buffeting during the storm.

## Pornography Report Called 'Morally Bankrupt' by Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

swiftly to protect the people from the criminal elements in this country." The commission whose report Mr. Nixon attacked today was authorized by Congress and appointed by President Johnson except for one member named by Mr. Nixon. Its report, submitted on Sept. 30, calls for the elimination of all legal restraints on the purchase by consuming adults of sexually explicit books, pictures or films.

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## U.S. Special Forces Sufferin Scores of Casualties in Laos

SAIGON, Oct. 25 (AP)—U.S. Special Forces troops leading chaste operations in Laos have suffered scores of casualties in recent months, although the figures have never been made public, highly placed sources said today.

These sources also confirmed that American helicopters from bases in Vietnam are participating in ground operations in Laos. It was also learned that about 150 mercenaries and ten U.S. Special Forces troops were used as bait in southern Laos last month to lure out two North Vietnamese battalions so that American bombers could destroy them.

A dozen mercenaries were reported killed and 40 to 50 mercenaries and two Americans wounded in the operation, the sources said.

The U.S. military command in Saigon and the U.S. Embassy in Laos, under orders from Washington, said last March they would make all casualty figures in Laos public.

But command casualty summaries dating back to last March 10 list no ground combat casualties for Laos. One highly placed source said, however, "American Special Forces troops operating out of South Vietnam are losing one or two killed in Laos every month and anywhere from three to ten wounded."

The source said the casualties are being incorporated into weekly casualty summaries under a heading of "cumulative figures Southeast Asia," which include mostly casualties in South Vietnam and those sustained in Cambodia during incursions there last June.

"No Ground Troops" Asked about this, a spokesman for the command would say: "There are no U.S. ground troops in Laos. A statement supplied by the command does not take into account Special Forces troops leading recent operations."

Sources disclosed that the man operation into Laos last month was one of the biggest across border incursions of the war was supported by big troop—U.S. Marine CH-53 helicopters of which were shot down.

The U.S. command has been reporting aircraft losses in Laos, March, but without giving specific locations or missions. The sources said only squad patrols of a dozen mercenaries by U.S. Green Berets are operating in Laos now, watching the Ho Minh Trail and trying to capture prisoners for intelligence.

The sources, however, have been up, the sources admitted.

Other arrests and extradition of a Chilean from Argentina announced today.

Mr. Allende, who had visited the military hospital several times since Thursday, this morning among the first to offer his condolences to the victims' family.

Independent investigators indicate that Gen. Schneider was a victim of a right-wing group including university students attempted to kidnap him.

The general's car was intercepted by four vehicles as he being driven to work Thursday. Two young men were seen in the car to smash the window of the general's Mercedes with a sledge hammer.

By a highly credible account the assailants took that not believing the doors would be day examination of reports, the general quickly but by they saw him drawing a gun thus shot him with the they carried.

Gen. Schneider, 54, head army at a time of severe pressure for the military to intervene long tradition of constitutional democracy here. During the period he issued statements in the professional dedication of the army to protection of constitution.

Leftists Brand U.S. Guilty of Indochina Crime STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—The first meeting of the International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. Crimes in Indochina ended here today by branding American war effort as genocide.

Massacres like the one at Lai in 1968 were not isolated crimes but common tactics of the American war effort.

The commission, appointed March by the leftist Stockholm Conference on Vietnam, widespread American use of chemical weapons flagrantly violated the universally accepted principles of international law.

U.S. Turns Back Clock NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Saving time ended at 2 a.m. throughout the United States as clocks were set back one hour.

All 50 states except Michigan, Arizona and Hawaii, through action by their legislatures, remained on standard

## WEATHER

# Weather

	C	F	Clouds
ALABAMA	18	64	Cloudy
ALASKA	12	54	Overcast
ARIZONA	11	52	Clear
ARKANSAS	11	52	Rain
CALIFORNIA	24	75	Partly
CANADA	15	59	Cloudy
CHINA	11	52	Rain
COLOMBIA	20	68	Overcast
COSTA RICA	12	54	Overcast
CUBA	22	80	Sunny
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	24	75	Partly
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	12	54	Very d
DROMEDARY	20	68	Sunny
DUTCH GUAYANA	12	54	Rain
EL SALVADOR	12	54	Very d
FRANCE	12	54	Very d
GERMANY	12	54	Very d
GREECE	12	54	Very d
HAWAII	12	54	Very d
HONG KONG	12	54	Very d
HUNGARY	12	54	Very d
INDONESIA	12	54	Very d
IRELAND	12	54	Very d
ISRAEL	12	54	Very d
ITALY	12	54	Very d
JAPAN	12	54	Very d
JORDAN	12	54	Very d
KENYA	12	54	Very d
KOREA	12	54	Very d
LAOS	12	54	Very d
LEBANON	12	54	Very d
LIBERIA	12	54	Very d
LITHUANIA	12	54	Very d
LUXEMBOURG	12	54	Very d
MALAYSIA	12	54	Very d
MALTA	12	54	Very d
MARSHALL ISLANDS	12	54	Very d
MEXICO	12	54	Very d
MOROCCO	12	54	Very d
NETHERLANDS	12	54	Very d
NEW ZEALAND	12	54	Very d
NORWAY	12	54	Very d
OMAN	12	54	Very d
PANAMA	12	54	Very d
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	12	54	Very d
PERU	12	54	Very d
PHILIPPINES	12	54	Very d
POLAND	12	54	Very d
PORTUGAL	12	54	Very d
ROMANIA	12	54	Very d
RUSSIA	12	54	Very d
SAUDI ARABIA	12	54	Very d
SENEGAL	12	54	Very d
SINGAPORE	12	54	Very d
SLOVAKIA	12	54	Very d
SLOVENIA	12	54	Very d
SOUTH AFRICA	12	54	Very d
SPAIN	12	54	Very d
SW			



## New Deficit Concept

25 Billion Budget Ceiling  
Set by Nixon; May Be Too Low

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Nixon administration has set a ceiling of \$25 billion for the 1972 budget, but it already is clear that the ceiling is going to be reached.

The total of \$25 billion involves a substantial deficit, but the administration is counting on a slow-down in the economy to help pay for it. Using the administration's current assumptions, the economy will get back to full employment by mid-1972, there will be a deficit of \$3 to \$5 billion, depending on the level of spending at the \$25 billion mark.

Nixon administration has adopted as its standard a relatively new concept, which is known as the "new deficit" concept. Nixon first mentioned this concept in a speech in the House of Representatives in January, 1970, and the speeches of his economic policymakers at the time, the Council of Economic Advisors and elsewhere, have been the ideas ever since. The idea is that the government should not be generally aware of the shift in ad-

Bomb Alert  
at a Sales Boom

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP).—The doors of the subway car just shut when salesman John Hoffman, 47, realized he had left one of his suitcases in the car.

The next station, he rushed to a train heading to the original station. When he got to the train, the platform was deserted. A man ordered him to get on the station because of a bomb alert.

Hoffman started to walk out with "body case," Mr. Hoffman said. But, suddenly, he had an idea. He turned back.

He found the suitcase. It was full of samples—which he left on top of a turnstile.

BI Was Criticized in a Class,  
15 Agents Leave College

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—FBI forced a group of its agents to drop out of a college because a professor criticized the FBI, it was reported.

John H. Riddle, president of the New York College of Criminal Justice, said he had been informed by the FBI that 15 agents would be leaving the college. He said he was not trying to fire the professor, but he wanted to know the reasons for the criticism. Mr. Riddle said the professor was not trying to fire the professor, but he wanted to know the reasons for the criticism.

Two months later, Prof. Blumberg said, one of the students in the summer session who was also an FBI agent called him to say he was writing a letter with a proposed outline for his thesis about the FBI.

In Big Trouble

"Several hours later," the professor said, "the agent called to say he was in big trouble. He explained he had sent the letter to the FBI typing pool and that it immediately had been sent upstairs."

Prof. Blumberg said the agent later told him that the FBI took away his badge, gun and membership card in the FBI Association. He said the FBI was not trying to fire the professor, but he wanted to know the reasons for the criticism.

Blumberg, who holds a law from Columbia University and a Ph.D. in sociology from the School of Social Research and has written three books on the justice system, said his agent was made his graduate course on law.

On Oct. 25, there was a 20-minute delay during which many of the critical comments about the FBI were made. The agent was not on civil rights were a point, I said something about the FBI had been in power.



ALGIERS SEND-OFF—Black Panther Information Minister Eldridge Cleaver with Dr. Timothy Leary at airport.

Manson Says  
He Visited  
Tate Estate

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP).—Charles Manson, in a surprise appearance as a witness at the Sharon Tate murder trial, said Friday he had visited the slain actress's estate several times.

"I've been at the residence on five or six occasions and I have never said I have not been at the residence," he remarked at a special session outside the presence of the jury.

"I pride myself on truth even when it hurts."

His appearance followed testimony by film star Doris Day's son, Terry Melcher, that the hippy leader wasn't anything special as a musician, but that he was "impressed by Manson's strength and his obvious leadership of his people."

Manson took the stand after the defense objected to testimony from a police officer who said he overheard Manson remark in jail that he had never been "at" the Tate residence.

"At Not In"

Manson testified that what he said was that he had never been "in" the residence, and an attorney took the stand briefly to confirm this. Asked by the state to name the times he visited the estate, Manson was prevented from answering by an objection that it was not relevant to the matter at issue.

Meanwhile, an 18-year-old girl has testified at the trial that she spent considerable time with Manson during the weekend Miss Tate and six others were slain.

Stephanie Schram told the court that Manson took her to her sister's home in San Diego Aug. 7, 1969, and they returned to the Spanish movie ranch the following day.

Miss Schram said she had dinner with Manson at the ranch Aug. 8 and she went to sleep in a trailer shortly after.

GM, UAW Settle  
At 4 More Plants,  
Leaving 103 to Go

DETROIT, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—General Motors and United Auto Workers bargainers Friday reported four more local contract settlements at GM facilities.

They are at the Central Foundry Division plant in Dearborn, Ohio, with 3,200 workers, a Delco electronics plant at Kokomo, Ind., with 6,300, a Chevrolet manufacturing plant in Bay City, Mich., with 2,700, and a Fisher body plant in Willow Run, Mich., with 2,600.

Two other plants—the Truck and Coach Division in Pontiac, Mich., with 8,800 workers, and the Eyedent plant in Ypsilanti, Mich., with 5,200—reported settlements late yesterday.

This brings to 52 the number of local agreements, leaving disputes at 103 other facilities. All the plants remain closed pending settlement of a national agreement.

At a special meeting in Detroit tomorrow, union delegates will be asked to approve an additional \$10 a month in dues for the 900,000 UAW members still working. This special assessment would be used to shore up the union's rapidly dwindling strike fund, which once totaled about \$120 million. Benefits for the 400,000 workers striking since Sept. 14 total about \$14 million weekly.

McGovern Looks  
To 1972 Election

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 25 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern says he is definitely interested in the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination and will announce his plans after the Nov. 3 elections.

Sen. McGovern said here that he was making an assessment of support around the country for the positions he has taken.

"If I do decide to run, I expect to make a rather early announcement shortly after the 1970 elections," he said.

Nixon Tugs Mules  
Of Army Into '70s

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—President Nixon officially wrote Army horse and mule auctions into the history books when he signed legislation scrapping a rule that the Army buy the animals on the open market.

The same legislation wiped out the requirement that the quartermaster-general sell enlisted men 16 ounces of tobacco a month. The Army said soldiers can buy tobacco almost anywhere nowadays.

Suspect in 5 Murders Silent  
Before Police, Attorney Says

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Oct. 25 (UPI).—A shaggy-haired auto mechanic charged with killing five persons in a hilltop mansion is refusing to answer police questions, his defense attorney said yesterday.

James A. Jackson, Santa Cruz county public defender, said arresting officers told John Linley Frazier, 24, "he didn't have to talk. He said 'Wonderful,' and he didn't."

Mr. Jackson, who entered Mr. Frazier's plea of innocent to his five murder charges at his arraignment, added that insanity was a possible plea but that "the evidence against Frazier so far has not been by any means conclusive."

Mile From Murders

Mr. Frazier was captured early Friday while sleeping in his ramshackle cabin about a mile from the murder scene. He had been charged the previous day with the slayings of Dr. Victor M. Ohta, his wife, two sons and a secretary.

He returned to the cabin Thursday night after police searched it during the day, leaving authorities puzzled. "It is almost as though he wanted to be arrested," one police official said.

Mr. Jackson discussed in an interview the possibility of an insanity plea and the case against Mr. Frazier, whose neighbor said he left his wife and job to live in the remote cabin after taking the drug mescaline.

"Present indications would be that someone who goes to snuff out five people is nuts," said the public defender. "Yes, insanity is a possibility."

"But the evidence so far has not been by any means conclusive."

Sen. Young Says Guardsmen  
At Kent 'Fabricated' Story

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The FBI reportedly has concluded that National Guardsmen who killed four Kent State students last May "fabricated" the excuse that the college youths endangered their lives.

In a little-noticed speech on the floor of the Senate Oct. 13, Sen. Stephen M. Young, D. Ohio, asserted that the FBI's still-secret report of the incident exonerated the students of having provoked the shooting. According to Sen. Young, the report concludes:

"We (the federal investigators) have reason to believe that the claim by the National Guard that their lives were endangered by the students was fabricated subsequent to the event." One Guardsman reportedly told the FBI.

The Guardsmen had gotten together after the shooting and decided to fabricate the story that they were in danger of serious bodily harm or death from the students.

Meanwhile, in Ohio, a special prosecutor for the state grand jury that indicted 25 persons in connection with the shooting declared that the Guardsmen should have "shot all" troublemakers in the disorders.

Seabury Ford, 68, one of three special prosecutors, declared: "There is no question that those boys (the Guardsmen) would have been killed up there if they hadn't turned around and fired."

FBI spokesmen in Washington refused to comment yesterday on the report disclosed by Sen. Young. They confirmed that there was an FBI study of the shooting but denied that Sen. Young had access to it.

[Yesterday United Press International reported that Sen. Young stood by his earlier statement: "Why, of course it was fabricated." "I stand by that statement."

Blast at Kent State

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 25 (UPI).—A minor explosion damaged the small building housing the Human Relations Center and the Black to United Student headquarters at Kent State University yesterday morning.

It was the first incident of disorder reported at the 20,000-student university since four students were killed in a confrontation with the Guardsmen in May.



John Linley Frazier in custody at Santa Cruz, Calif.

Leary Leaves Algiers on Visit  
To Mideast Guerrilla Bases

ALGIERS, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Timothy Leary, 50, the American "hippy" psychologist who escaped from a California jail where he was serving a sentence for possessing drugs, left last night for the Middle East to visit Palestinian guerrilla bases.

Leary, whose arrival here with his wife was announced three days ago, said at the airport that he planned to return to Algiers to work with Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver.

While in the Middle East, he will study Palestinian methods to take back to the United States, he added.

Leary, whose sports cap bore a badge inscribed "Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out," then boarded a Tunis-bound Air Algerie plane—believed to be bound for Cairo—heading a four-member delegation representing American militant leftist movements.

The delegation includes Jennifer Dorn, whose sister Bernardine belongs to the Weatherman group, an extremist faction of the Students for a Democratic Society.

She denied earlier reports that her sister, who is on the list of the FBI's most-wanted criminals, is in Algiers.

The trip is believed to have been arranged with the Palestinian guerrilla organization, el-Fatah.

Sources at Beirut airport reported today that Leary and his party had arrived in Lebanon. It was thought that the group would go on to Jordan. Meanwhile, an el-Fatah official in Beirut insisted that the organization had not invited Leary and had nothing to do with his trip.

Leary said that, in fact, he had been in Algiers since Sept. 23—13 days after his jail escape.

Confirming that Algeria has granted him asylum, he said, "I am indescribably happy to be free."

Also in the delegation were Martin Kenner, chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the Defense of Panthers, a fund-raising body providing legal assistance, and Donald Cox, "field marshal" of the Panther movement.

Cleaver, who saw them off, established himself in Algiers 15 months ago after breaking parole and fleeing to Cuba from the United States.

There have been contacts since then between the Panthers and el-Fatah, which also has an office here.

Last December, Cleaver and el-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat met here at the first International Congress of Committees of Solidarity with Palestine.

Cleaver himself has traveled to China, North Vietnam and North Korea, where his wife, Kathleen, gave birth to their second child this summer.

Buckley Leads  
In Senate Race,  
News Poll Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Conservative candidate James L. Buckley took a strong lead in the New York Daily News straw poll over his Republican and Democratic opponents, while Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller showed a commanding lead over Democrat Arthur J. Goldberg.

In the Senate race, Mr. Buckley drew 37 percent of the 4,870 secret ballots, while Democratic Rep. Richard L. Ottinger received 20 percent, and a Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell 24 percent, with 9 percent undecided.

The News report, published today, said that when its survey began 13 days ago, Mr. Ottinger held the lead with 37 percent, leading Mr. Buckley's 33 percent and Sen. Goodell's 31 percent. The switch to Mr. Buckley was attributed to Nixon administration intervention in the campaign against Sen. Goodell.

Gov. Rockefeller rolled up 54 percent against 37 percent for Mr. Goldberg, 6 percent for Conservative Paul Adams and 3 percent undecided.

## Ending 9-Hour Siege

15 Detroit Panthers Surrender  
After Sniper Kills Policeman

DETROIT, Oct. 25 (AP).—Fifteen Black Panthers surrendered to police early today after a nine-hour siege in a downtown Detroit building which began when a black policeman was shot dead and another wounded. Later all 15 were charged with first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

Police said eight more were arrested in a car, two on the street and one at a neighboring house. Police said 21 were being held for investigation of murder and two others were in custody on charges of obstructing and resisting police officers.

The two plainclothes police were cut down by sniper fire from the Panthers' headquarters, used by the splinter Committee to Combat Fascism.

Twelve Panthers, eight of them women, filed out of the two-story building after police threatened to storm it.

Three others were driven out by volleys of tear gas.

Police had taken a cordon of armor round the building and lit the area with arc lights while black community leaders pleaded with the Panthers to give in.

When these appeals went unheeded, a surrender deadline was set. Shortly afterwards, the first Panthers came out with their hands in the air.

Dead was black Patrolman Glenn Smith, 26. The wounded policeman was named as Marshal Emerson, 25. He suffered hand injuries.

Police said the trouble began when Patrolman Emerson answered a call for assistance from patrolmen booking youths for loitering. As he passed the Panther headquarters in an unmarked car, he was hit by a bullet.

Patrolman Smith arrived minutes later in another unmarked patrol car. He fell with a bullet in the head as he stepped onto the pavement.

As the siege went on, sporadic shooting was reported in the district, and three cars—two of them police vehicles—were burned.

Panther Given  
Suspended Term  
In Torture Case

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25 (AP).—George Edwards, one of 14 Black Panthers charged in connection with a slaying last year, was sentenced Friday to a suspended two-to-five-year prison term on a guilty plea to a reduced charge.

Edwards had been charged with five offenses, two punishable by death, in connection with the torture and fatal shooting in May, 1969, of Alex Rackley, a Panther from New York City.

Judge Harold M. Mulvey placed the 33-year-old New Haven resident on probation for three years. The sentence represents two concurrent terms for two assault charges. The first is related to treatment of Mr. Rackley in Panther headquarters here shortly before his death and the second with an attack with a chain on a New Haven policeman in September, 1968.

Police charged Mr. Rackley was killed because he was suspected of being a police informer, but several defendants have said the slaying was engineered by a police agent.

Four Panthers, including the national chairman, Bobby G. Seale, remain to be tried in the case.

My Lai Case Put  
Off Indefinitely

PORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The Army has indefinitely postponed the court martial of Staff Sgt. David Mitchell because of the sudden illness of his civilian attorney, Ossie B. Brown.

A spokesman here estimated that the court martial of Sgt. Mitchell on a charge of assault with intent to commit the murder of some 30 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai would not resume for a week to ten days.

Mr. Brown was taken to the hospital in nearby Temple last week after a military member of the defense team found him in a dazed condition in his motel room. A hospital spokesman said today that the attorney was suffering from "physical exhaustion" and was in "satisfactory condition."

Slaying in Hawaii  
Shot Dead Friday by an Unknown  
Assailant in his Garage as he  
Returned Home from a Political Rally,  
Police Said Yesterday.Tax Court Rules  
Liberace Owes  
Thousands to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The U.S. tax court has ruled that entertainer Liberace underpaid his income taxes by tens of thousands of dollars during a three-year period in the early 1960s at the height of his popularity.

The exact amount of the judgment against Liberace—who shed his first name, Walter, for stage purposes—will be figured out later by accountants.

The Internal Revenue Service had previously sought to collect \$59,854 from Liberace and \$66,348 from International Artists Limited, a corporation which handled the piano player's bookings and of which he was a majority stockholder in 1963, 1964 and 1965.

The dispute centered around his \$345,000 home in the Hollywood hills which the corporation purchased for Liberace to keep up what the court called his "elegant" image. Liberace claimed that the home was a business expense.

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## Obituaries

## Richard Hofstadter Dies at 54; Won Pulitzer Award Twice

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Richard Hofstadter, one of the leading historians of American affairs, died yesterday of leukemia at Mount Sinai Hospital at the age of 54. He was DeWitt Clinton Professor of American History at Columbia University and twice a Pulitzer Prize-winner.

Combining solid history with lively writing, he produced 13 books, several of them bestsellers. These included "The Age of Reform," which won a Pulitzer for 1955; "Anti-Intellectualism in American Life," a Pulitzer winner for 1964; and "The Paranoid Style in American Politics," issued in 1965. His most recent book, "The Age of Fear," was published last year.

Dr. Hofstadter was generally considered to be a political historian who borrowed heavily from the disciplines of sociology and social psychology and interpreted American politics in cultural and non-economic terms.

Examined the Present  
Many of his books and essays related to such contemporary phenomena as the New Deal, McCarthyism and the Conservatism of Sen. Barry Goldwater.

His interpretations, however, frequently touched off disputes. One such was his thesis, developed in "Anti-Intellectualism in American Life," that "throughout most of our political history the intellectual has been for the most part either an outsider, a servant or a scapegoat."

He suggested that "the democratic institutions and the egalitarian sentiments of this country" had contributed to a prejudice against intellectuals.

He also indicated that mass education both fostered philistinism and emphasized technological culture at the expense of the values of the patrician elite.

George Smith  
BATH, England, Oct. 25 (AP).—Britain's most famous spy-catcher, retired Detective Superintendent George Smith, 65, died yesterday in a hospital here.

Mr. Smith's haul included Soviet master spy Gordon Lonsdale and atom spy Klaus Fuchs. Lonsdale, who was exchanged for a British agent in 1964, died Oct. 13 of a heart attack at the age of 46 near Moscow.

Fuchs was released in 1959 after serving a 14-year prison sentence in Britain and deported to East Germany.

Sherry Robertson  
BOUGHTON, S. D., Oct. 25 (AP).—Sherry Robertson, director of the Minnesota Twins farm team system, was killed Friday in a single car accident near here while traveling from Aberdeen, S. D., to Ashby, Minn., on a hunting trip.

Mr. Robertson, 51 years old, of Edina, Minn., had been farm director for the Twins since 1956, and had been a Twins' vice-president since 1959.

Czech Interior Chief  
Ousted by Presidium  
VIENNA, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Presidium of the Czech National Council Friday "released" Josef Groesser from his post as Czech interior minister, the news agency CTI reported.

No reason was given for Mr. Groesser's ouster. The agency merely said that it followed "in connection with his assignment to other tasks."

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made entirely on duty. Located in the heart of the city, near the main shopping area. Tel: 224-4471.

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He was a major league third baseman and outfielder for ten years with the Washington Senators and the Philadelphia A's and compiled a lifetime average of .230.

Pauline Donalds  
MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Canadian opera singer Pauline Donalds died at the age of 88, it was learned this weekend.

Miss Donalds' career spanned the golden age of opera in the early 1900s as she sang at London's Covent Garden, the Paris Opera-Comique, New York's Metropolitan Opera and in Brussels and Monte Carlo.

Miss Donalds retired in 1922.

Richard Hofstadter

Pope Canonizes 40 Martyrs, Urges Unity With Anglicans

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, in a rite stressing ecumenism, today proclaimed the sainthood of 40 Roman Catholics in England and Wales who died for their faith during the 16th and 17th centuries.

In a eulogy for the 40 martyrs during the canonization ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica, the pontiff, speaking in English, expressed the hope that the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches would one day be reunited.

"There will be no seeking to lessen the legitimate prestige and the worthy patrimony of piety and usage proper to the Anglican Church," Pope Paul said. "When the Roman Catholic Church—this humble servant of the servants of God—is able to embrace her ever-beloved sister in the one authentic communion of the family of Christ, a communion of origin and faith, a communion of priesthood and of rule, a communion of the saints in the freedom and love of the spirit of Jesus."

Hierarchy Present  
Almost the entire Roman Catholic hierarchy of Britain, led by John C. Cardinal Heenan, archbishop of Westminster, was in attendance.

Ten thousand British pilgrims were in the congregation filling St. Peter's. Descendants of the new saints, including the Duke of Norfolk, and members of other prominent recusant families were present.

The canonizations during the Anglican reformation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Kennedy, Oswald Items Auctioned

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP).—Memorabilia of the late President John F. Kennedy, his slain brother, Robert, and of Lee Harvey Oswald were sold at auction here last week.

A signed copy of President Kennedy's inaugural address, delivered on Jan. 20, 1961, was sold for \$600. A signed copy of the President's "Profiles in Courage," together with four Kennedy letters, one signed by Robert F. Kennedy, went for \$1,200.

A group of five letters from Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's assassin, to his brother, Robert Oswald, were auctioned for \$1,800.

USAF Flies Mercy Mission for Diver With 'Bends'

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force flew a 350 mile international mercy mission Friday, saving a Channel Islands diver suffering from the dreaded "bends."

The Air Force answered a call for help from Guernsey authorities, who had spent five hours and contacted 15 airlines trying to get Christopher Lanyon, 24, of St. Sampson's, to a decompression chamber.

Mr. Lanyon, who was hit by the bends when he surfaced after a 120-foot aqualung dive for shellfish off Guernsey, was being treated in a mobile chamber operated by an ambulance crew.

A transport capable of handling the heavy mobile chamber was unavailable from private sources and the Air Force used a giant Hercules transport for the two-hour rescue trip.

Mr. Lanyon later was flown to Cherbourg, France, and put into a French Navy decompression chamber he was to remain for three days.

Swiss Canton Gives Local Vote to Women

LUZERN, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Canton of Lucerne—one of Switzerland's more conservative districts—today gave women the vote in local affairs, although not completely. If no man were able, he said, let women preach and administer the sacraments. Let the circumstances decide, was his view. But then he added, the Holy Spirit will surely see to it that capable men are not lacking.

The Lutheran Church of Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Czechoslovakia ordains women. Their decisions were made fairly recently, all within the last 20 years.

## Lutherans Clear Women As Ministers

## U.S. Church Approves Ordination Change

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The 2.6-million-member American Lutheran Church yesterday approved the ordination of women to the ministry. The vote, 560 in favor and 414 against, came on the fourth day of the denomination's biennial, weeklong convention.

A week ago, the Episcopal House of Deputies, meeting in Houston, narrowly defeated a move to permit the ordination of women to the priesthood and the episcopacy.

Last May, the 3.2-million-member Lutheran Church in America, meeting in Minneapolis, approved the ordination of women. Thus, of the three major Lutheran bodies in the United States, only the largest and most conservative, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, bars women from the pulpit.

Other major Protestant bodies now permitting women's ordination are the United Presbyterian Church of Christ, the Disciples of Christ and the American Baptist Convention.

Statement Helped  
Looming large in influencing yesterday's vote was a statement approved by the faculty of Luther Theological Seminary in St. Paul two years ago. It made these points:

● The New Testament does not confront the question of ordination of women and, therefore, does not speak directly to it. On the other hand, nothing in the New Testament speaks positively against it.

● Although the ordination of women raises new and difficult questions, there is no decisive theological argument against the ordination of women.

● The practical objections, however serious, do not by themselves settle the question. As long as no decisive biblical or theological objections are raised, the ordination of women remains a possibility.

"In view of the considerations above, we can see no valid reason why women candidates for ordination who meet the standards normally required for admission to the ministry should not be recommended for ordination," the seminary faculty members declared.

Luther on Both Sides  
Martin Luther can be quoted on both sides. Sometimes he repeated the traditional views, while at other times he was radically different. He based some of his reasoning on abilities, which he thought women generally lacked, although not completely. If no man were able, he said, let women preach and administer the sacraments. Let the circumstances decide, was his view. But then he added, the Holy Spirit will surely see to it that capable men are not lacking.

The Lutheran Church of Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Czechoslovakia ordains women. Their decisions were made fairly recently, all within the last 20 years.

Swiss Canton Gives Local Vote to Women

LUZERN, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Canton of Lucerne—one of Switzerland's more conservative districts—today gave women the vote in local affairs, although not completely. If no man were able, he said, let women preach and administer the sacraments. Let the circumstances decide, was his view. But then he added, the Holy Spirit will surely see to it that capable men are not lacking.

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Swiss Canton Gives Local Vote to Women



## London Trash Collected by British Army

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—To cries of "than" God from residents surrounded by piles of putrefying garbage, troops with bulldozers moved into the London district of Tower Hamlets early today.

They were ordered into action by the government to fight the threat to health mounted by trash which has lain uncollected in the Petticoat Lane market area after an almost month-long strike by trash collectors.

A pretty, dark-haired girl from a nearby apartment project kissed one of the combat-died soldiers on the cheek as a special thank-you gesture as trucks and scoops removed reeking ten-foot-high mounds of mess.

1955 Mail Dispute  
It was the first time that soldiers had been used in a British industrial dispute since they delivered long-distance mail in 1955. Strike pickets, watched by a dozen police, made no attempt to stop them.

Residents left their beds to watch the 2 a.m. onslaught on the heaps of rotten fruit and pungent chicken carcasses.

During brief rest-breaks, 20 men from the crack spit-and-polish Grenadier Guards regiment and 12 Royal Engineers chatted about their dirty job. Few grumbles were heard.

It was a stark contrast to work for the guards, who form part of the elite soldiery carrying out glittering, ceremonial duties around Buckingham Palace, the home of Queen Elizabeth II and itself hit by the stoppage.

The Defense Ministry issued a statement saying the troops were deployed after a request by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling.

"The men will only move rubbish which has been declared a health hazard," a spokesman said. John Couds, a leader of the giant Transport and General Workers Union, said: "We did not raise objections to the use of troops because of the danger to health in the East End."

Tito Back in Belgrade  
BELGRADE, Oct. 25 (UPI).—President Tito returned home yesterday from Paris obviously satisfied with his Western European tour and said France and Yugoslavia have close views on major world issues. The Yugoslav leader said his talks with both Dutch and French officials confirmed that cooperation with Yugoslavia can be further expanded in all fields.

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## By Stopping Patton Drive

## Liddell Hart's War Analysis: Eisenhower Prolonged It

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—A Third French Republic; Erwin Rommel, the "Desert Fox" who outmaneuvered the British Army for two years in Africa although greatly outnumbered, and Gen. Patton, the hero of the allied "end run" out of the Normandy bridgehead.

Gen. Patton was furious over Gen. Eisenhower's decision to back Field Marshal Montgomery's drive through Belgium at the expense of the American Third Army, Sir Basil wrote.

"He felt that 'the' had put harmony before strategy and sacrificed the best chance of early victory in his desire to appease 'Monty's' insatiable appetite..."

"The best chance of a quick finish was probably lost when the gas was turned off from Patton's tanks in the last week of August when they were 100 miles nearer to the Rhine, and its bridges, than the British."

"Patton had a keener sense than anyone else on the Allied side of the key importance of persistent pace in pursuit."

Russia's Faith  
His book describes the war as a "catastrophic conflict, which ended by opening Russia's path into the heart of Europe" and began in a series of British and French blunders.

His history holds that Neville Chamberlain had as big a hand in starting it as Adolf Hitler.

The British prime minister's sudden dramatic reversal of his long-standing appeasement policy to give Poland an unsolicited guarantee against Nazi aggression made the conflict inevitable at a time when the Western Allies were least prepared for it, Sir Basil said.

"If you allow anyone to stoke up a boiler until the steam pressure goes beyond danger point, the real responsibility for any resultant explosion will lie with you," Sir Basil said of Mr. Chamberlain's move.

"Thus the train of European civilization rushed into the long, dark tunnel from which it only emerged after six exhausting years had passed. Even then, the bright sunlight of victory proved illusory."

Sir Basil died last January a few months after delivering to the Cassell publishing house the manuscript he had spent 22 years writing. Putnam has acquired American rights and is expected to publish it next year.

He wrote more than 20 books on war and strategy and lectured extensively. In 1965, at the age of 70, he became visiting professor of history at the University of California at Davis.

Military Heroes  
The military heroes who emerge from his history are Heinz Guderian of Germany, whose tankmen scored the breakthrough at Sedan that began the collapse of the

French, Chad Forces Kill More Than 100 Rebels

PORT LAMY, Chad, Oct. 25 (UPI).—French and Chad Army forces have killed more than 100 Touareg rebels in northern Chad in widespread fighting following a Touareg ambush that killed 11 French soldiers two weeks ago, the government announced today.

It said 38, including two sons of the Touareg tribal chief identified as Dardel, were killed in the last two days. The announcement said Dardel has sought refuge in neighboring Libya.

French and Chad losses since the Oct. 11 ambush in which 11 French soldiers were killed, were one Legionnaire dead and seven Chad soldiers wounded, the announcement said.

This brought to 27 the total French dead since the French Foreign Legion and regular army units joined the Chad Army against the rebels last year.

## Swiss Leading In Bridge Play, France Is No. 2

ESTORIL, Portugal, Oct. 25 (AP).—Switzerland jumped to the lead of the European Bridge Championships at the halfway mark of the 13-day competition entered by 22 countries.

The Swiss team defeated Sweden 11-9 in tenth-round play today to top the standings with 152 points. France moved up from third place, three points behind the leader, despite a 9-11 defeat from Israel. Great Britain moved up from fourth to 14th place over Belgium.

Iceland's defending champion team led 10 to gain respectively the fourth and fifth slot in the standings. Leaders in the early stages of the match, the Swiss lost individual lead in the eighth Friday night by dropping five to Norway whom they defeated 15-5. A decisive ninth-round win over Belgium yesterday in the Swiss back into the lead 141 victory points.

Greece Releases 25 More Detainees  
ATHENS, Oct. 25 (AP).—Greek government announced release of 25 more political detainees this weekend from Aegina island prison where had been held since the 1967 coup. 42 months ago. Seen officials were freed last day.

An official communiqué said deportation of 25 persons des "Communists" had been des as part of Premier C. Papadopoulos's leniency measures.

Chaban to Visit Poland  
PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas plans to make an official visit to Poland at the end of November, his second visit abroad since coming government leader months ago, French officials announced.

Brazil-Red Dies During Arrest  
SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—A Communist guerrilla leader believed to have masterminded the kidnapping of United States Ambassador Burke Elbrick in September last year died of a heart attack while resisting arrest, Brazil's political police said today.

The political police tracked down Joaquim Camara Ferreira, and moved in to capture him, a communiqué said. Ferreira was disarmed but still resisted arrest and injured several policemen, the communiqué said. During the fight he collapsed and died.

An autopsy said the cause was a heart attack.

Nader Tells Ribicoff GM Li About Corvair, Asks Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Ralph Nader asked yesterday for a Senate investigation of what he called "massive conspiracy" by the General Motors Corp. to suppress evidence that early models of the Chevrolet Corvair were unsafe.

In a 32-page letter to Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D. Conn., the consumer advocate sought to document charges that GM officials had given false testimony under oath about the car's stability and safety.

He contended that the testimony conflicted with suppressed reports of tests by the company's own engineers from 1959 through May of 1966. The test reports, he said, described "unfathomable numbers of rollovers and other examples of instability."

Mr. Nader cited testimony given at hearings held in 1966 by Sen. Ribicoff's Government Operations Subcommittee, and in trials of damage suits against GM by owners of Corvairs.

Ribicoff Has Reports  
Copies of a number of the test reports have been obtained by Mr. Nader and turned over to Sen. Ribicoff. In his letter, he quoted from several of them in an attempt to show that company witnesses in a position to know about them had been "inaccurate, dishonest, both" in their testimony.

He also quoted a former GM engineer, Carl Thelin, as saying in an interview with The Washington Post that it was "a corporate policy to consciously withhold this evidence" and even to mislabel films of the tests to impede their retrieval from company files.

"Other GM employees," he said, "will confirm this conspiracy, and I will confirm this conspiracy, and I will allow you to identify the persons responsible for the creation of this monstrous scheme."

By suppressing test reports giving "untruthful, answer" to questions about the car's safety, Mr. Nader charged, GM officials had misled numbers of client judgments or settlements Corvair damage suits.

Five Final Judgment  
Several hundred suits have filed but there have been judgments, all in favor of company, in only five cases. Company has declined to settle more than 50 are still pending. Mr. Nader asked Sen. Ribicoff to reopen the 1966 investigation with public hearings to determine "misrepresentations" of the car's safety.

He suggested that the case might provide information for action by the Justice Department under a law, passed last year, that forbids fraud, false statements or misrepresentations to an agency of the federal government.

He said the hearings might determine whether the car should be prosecuted for fraud, or whether the car's owners should be prosecuted for fraud. He said the hearings might also determine whether the car's owners should be prosecuted for fraud.







# Not For Anybody, Say U.S. Voters As Ballot Nears

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
COLUMBUS, Ohio (NYT).—In nine days, America will vote again. Everywhere, or almost everywhere, the wandering questioner finds a lack of commitment, of enthusiasm, or fervor. Perhaps the voters have never seen their senators and senatorial candidates as tall men who could articulate and respond to their concern. Perhaps the constituents of Borah, Norris, Huey Long, Taft, Lehman and the rest viewed them as lackluster sorts, but it is hard to believe. What is plain this autumn is that most of the senatorial candidates of 1970 evoke such emotions in a substantial segment of the electorate.

Talk to the voters in California or Indiana or Illinois, and they will tell you that it doesn't make any difference whom they vote for, because, as one man in Indianapolis put it, "Neither one's going to do anything for me." There are hundreds of counterparts to the woman in the Southgate section of Los Angeles who said, "I was for John Kennedy in 1960 and George Wallace in 1968 and this year, I'm not for anybody."

Adlai Stevenson 3d, who seems sure to win the Senate race in Illinois, said in response to a question the other day that people were turned off because "they see the world around them, they know how different it is from what they want, and the leaders can't make the connection between the two." He is right, but his campaign has offered no more solutions than most. He is trying to pick his opponent as Robert Welch, founder of the ultra-right John Birch Society; his opponent is trying to picture him as Yippee leader Jerry Rubin. Very little time is left for substance.

## Big Undecided Vote

The result is a tremendous undecided vote, even after all the television harangues and all of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's and President Nixon's travels. A columnist standing outside a factory in Texas City last week counted 20 votes for one candidate, 16 for the other and 14 undecided. Unless something electrifying happens, many of the undecideds will stay at home.

The lack of commitment even among those with stated preferences will probably work to the advantage of incumbents, especially in the House contests. Senators such as Frank E. Moss in Utah, Quentin Burdick in North Dakota and Joseph D. Tydings in Maryland—none of whom is overwhelmingly popular with the home folks—may retain their seats largely because their opponents seem insufficiently different to cut through the apathy.

Apathy, in this context, is a somewhat misleading word, because tens of thousands of people who care deeply about one problem or another will nevertheless fail to vote. It is a disaffection with politicians, not complacency or contentedness. If part of the public man's responsibility is to define and dramatize problems, and to suggest solutions, there has been a marked failure to do so.

Little is said about those disturbing issues that emerge in question-and-answer sessions at club luncheons, in public squares and during morning coffee hours across the country. In Malden, outside Boston, all anyone wants to talk about is property taxes. In Racine, Wis., one day last week, most of the questions related to Communist activities in Cuba and the Mediterranean. Farm policy kept coming up at a rally just after sundown in Heraldsburg, Mo.

The issues that will count most among those who do vote will be the complex of problems including drugs, student unrest and crime, on the one hand, and the economic package of unemployment, inflation and high interest rates on the other. For a fortnight before her arrest, a

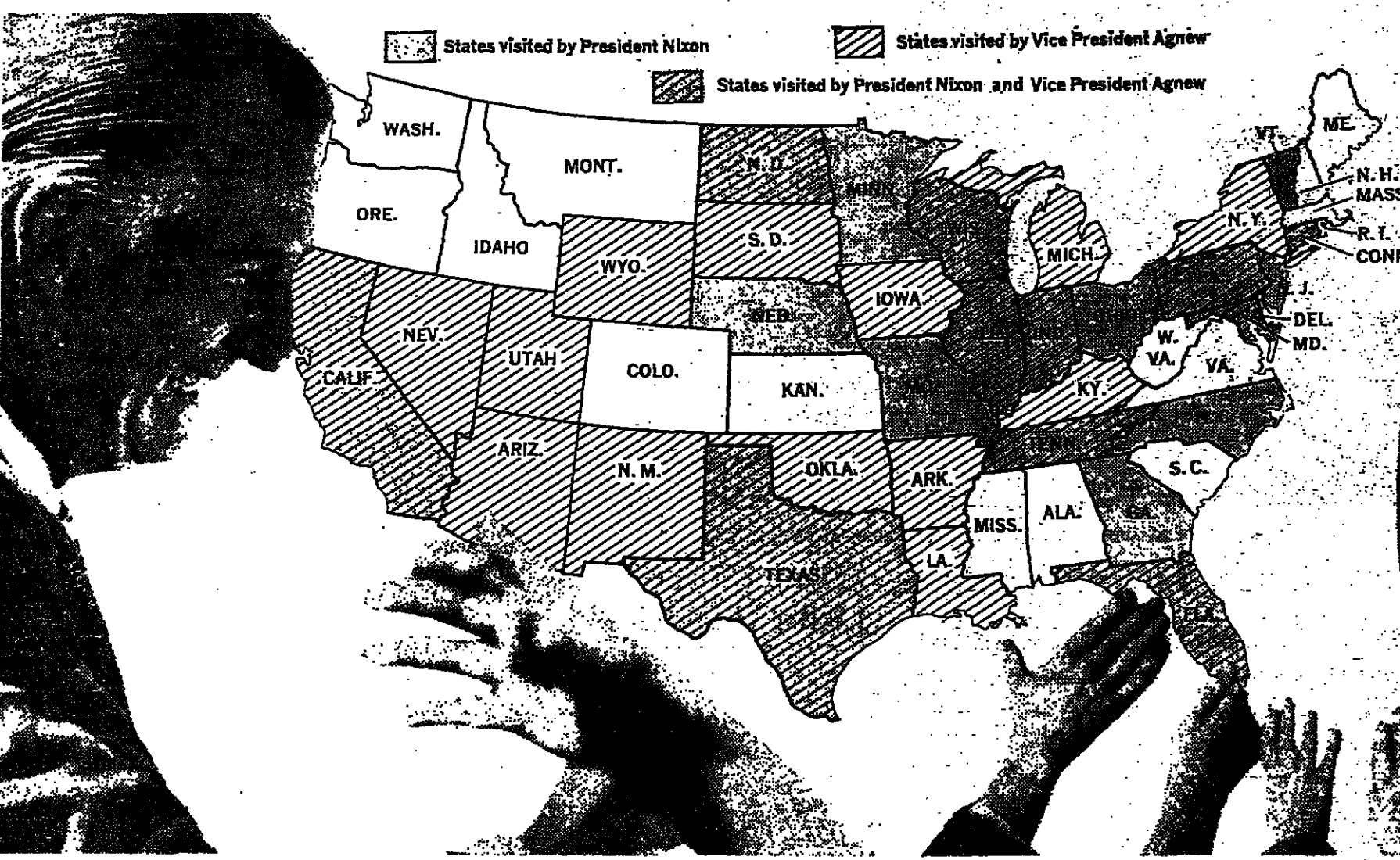
denunciation of Angela Davis was the surest applause line across the vast stretch of the country west of the Alleghenies. Bombs and pot, as Mr. Agnew has discovered, worry people. But as Mr. Stevenson and former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and other Democrats have discovered, the issue can be neutralized by wearing a flag pin in one's lapel and denouncing violence. The witch of permissiveness can be exorcised more simply than once seemed possible—it is not necessary to propose imaginative new solutions—and if that is done, the old economic concerns take hold. Not with everyone, but with enough people to watch together a majority for some liberal Democrats.

## Little Exhilaration

Voters in New Jersey and Nevada, two states where the President did very well two years ago, tend to give him credit for doing "the best he can"—the phrase recurs constantly—in a very difficult job. But there is no sense of exhilaration or of devotion in the comments. Unspoken but often unmistakable is a longing for a salvable leader.

What will all of this produce on Nov. 3? No great swing in either direction, if the evidence now at hand is to be believed. Circumstances extraneous to the great issues of peace and prosperity and domestic tranquility will decide many contests, as always. The Republicans, for example, trail in the Florida Senate race because the Democrats nominated a younger, fresher candidate, trail in the Ohio race for governor because their ticket has been tainted by scandal, trail in Missouri because their attractive nominee must contend with a strong incumbent, the most powerful politician to emerge in that state since President Truman.

In those states and others, the voters do not see their actions as part of a referendum on Mr. Nixon's performance, and—despite Mr. Nixon's injection of himself into the campaign—the rest of us might be well advised not to regard the returns as a presidential popularity poll, either.



Where President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew have campaigned for the Nov. 3 elections.

# Nixon on the Stump: Why Is He Knocking Himself Out?

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—It was raining hard in Asheville, N.C., last Tuesday, and the press and some of the presidential staff were visibly weary. Earlier, in Johnson City, Tenn., he had nearly talked himself hoarse as he pummeled the Democrats and the radical kids in behalf of Rep. William Brock's tense, bitter effort to unseat Sen. Albert Gore, the incumbent Democrat. But here he was in Asheville, in the rain, railing against those who would build children clear across town to achieve "an arbitrary racial balance." More and more insistently the question presented itself: Why had Richard Nixon, the President of the United States, chosen to knock himself out in this way?

It was not an unreasonable question. By the close of business Tuesday night, he had spoken in 12 states in ten days. At week's end, he addressed the UN and, on Saturday, steel workers in Baltimore. Ahead lay another full week of campaigning that would take him to maybe a dozen more places by election day Nov. 3. A partial explanation for the President's incredible pace, as provided by his staff, was that Mr. Nixon really had no other political choice. Starting with the assumption weeks ago that his presence might make a difference among uncommitted voters in perhaps 15 close races, he concluded that he could not very well focus his energies on half those races at the expense of the others. He might well be com-

mitting his prestige to the wrong half. Therefore, the decision was made to hit them all.

Beyond that, however, lay a larger consideration: namely, Mr. Nixon's very strong desire to end two years of frustration wrangling with a hostile Congress by fashioning a workable majority. About a month ago, there were high hopes in the White House that Republicans might actually gain numerical control of the Senate, where the Democrats hold a 57-43 margin, and where Mr. Nixon has received his most annoying setbacks. This would have given him political control of the crucial committee chairmanships and, for the first time, true legislative initiative.

These high hopes have since faded, but Mr. Nixon remains driven by the apparent belief that he can at least build a working "ideological" majority by adding a few new conservatives to those who will inevitably be returned to the Senate. Hence the Nixon-Agnew blitz: a saturation effort involving enormous expenditures, six weeks of the Vice-President's time and nearly three solid weeks of the President's—certainly the largest such effort since John F. Kennedy's travels in 1963. If Mr. Agnew's and Mr. Nixon's efforts are combined, it is the largest and most elaborate political production staged by the White House in all time.

The tone and content of the Nixon-Agnew pitch were tough, combative even at times. Vengeful, as in the President's reminder to Tennessee voters last week that Sen. Gore had voted against his first two choices for associate

justice of the Supreme Court, Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell.

In much of their rhetoric, both men are appealing to the complaints and dissatisfaction of the middle American. They are not advertising what they have done, nor (in the old Truman fashion) exhorting the opposition for refusing to allow them to do what they believe is best for the country. They are not, in short, running on what might traditionally be called a "positive" platform. They are running against pot, permissiveness, protest, pornography and dwindling patriotism, negative symbols for which, they hope, the silent majority shares their distaste.

It must be noted, in all fairness, that Mr. Agnew's speech and Mr. Nixon's speech are not entirely the same thing. The President is emphasizing what he has done to reduce casualties and troop levels in Vietnam, a thoroughly legitimate claim, and from time to time he accentuates the positive in his domestic legislative efforts, particularly his attempt to reform the welfare system.

But there is not much of this, and on the "moral" or social issue of "violence, lawlessness, and permissiveness," the President's speeches and his subalterns are in perfect symmetry.

Both men also relish the presence of demonstrators in their audiences, as long as they are not so numerous as to become truly disruptive and destroy their usefulness as foils. (When a very modest noise rose from his Grand Forks audience, for example, Mr. Nixon said:

"I can handle it. Don't worry about it. Go right ahead.")

The President has chosen to emphasize order and order because, he believes, he can separate the bad guys from the good and, if it is lucky, bring in enough of the latter to cut that working ideological majority he so sorely desires. He is, in short, clearly hoping that assumption that led him to send Mr. Agnew out in the first place is still valid: that America's fears of hippies and others will ride their economic woes.

But those economic woes were certain; the minds of the voters last week when Department of Labor reported that inflation was still a problem. The Consumer Price Index in September showed an acceleration in the rate of prices, after three months of relatively moderate increases, of one-half of 1 percent: a 6 percent annual increase.

Whether he is right or wrong—no one really certain at this stage—he will certainly strengthen himself with Republican party ulcers in 1972, for having worked so hard in 1970.

But party affection is not really what needs or wants. He wants support in the Senate which he will get if his calculations are correct. He does not want two more years of a minipresidency, which he assuredly will get if it is wrong. It should also be noted that if his calculations turn out to be incorrect, he will certainly have to revise some of his assumptions about America's mood and, along with that, tactics and his strategy.

## Staying Democratic

# Soft Spotlight on the House

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—It was the week that President Nixon made a three-hour flying detour in the driving rain to appear, not for a Senate candidate or a would-be governor, but for a half-dozen brave Republicans who believed they might speak for North Carolina in the House of Representatives. It was the week that Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, somewhat less than boldly told the National Press Club that his party would hold its present House strength of 243, a prediction a dozen seats more conservative than the political consensus and some 40 below the historical average.

It was a week, in sum, when the members of the House, who forever complain that the public ignores them for more glamorous and less numerous candidates, were finally enjoying their brief biennial turn in the national spotlight.

## Can Be an Ordeal

Some of them, that is, are enjoying it, principally the 320

or so from districts that are so heavily Democratic or Republican that the 1970 congressional campaign poses no serious problem. For the other 115, heading into the final two weeks of the election drive, it can be an ordeal.

For a House candidate, concededly, is upstaged by the actual or would-be governors and senators, even in a non-presidential year. His speeches are likely to be the preliminary bout on the program. His television spots cost him dearly and often spray out wastefully over other people's districts. Attention is hard won. And yet the biennial selection of the full membership of the House is probably as consequential in terms of the course of the Republic as any of the more publicized choices.

The President proposes, Congress disposes, and half of that disposition, sunny or stormy, is entrusted, however anonymously, to each fresh set of House members. This year, from the best evidence available, the set chosen in November will be none too fresh. The surveys, admittedly inexact when so many candidates and im-

ponderables are involved, indicate that the larger House of the 92d Congress next January will look a good deal as it did when the 91st Congress adjourned in December.

## Little Change Expected

There is a remarkably broad consensus in mid-October that there will be no significant shift in party power in the House as a result of the impending election. The general expectation is that the Democrats will gain between five and 10 seats, perhaps up to 15, but this could swing to a Republican pickup of a half dozen or less.

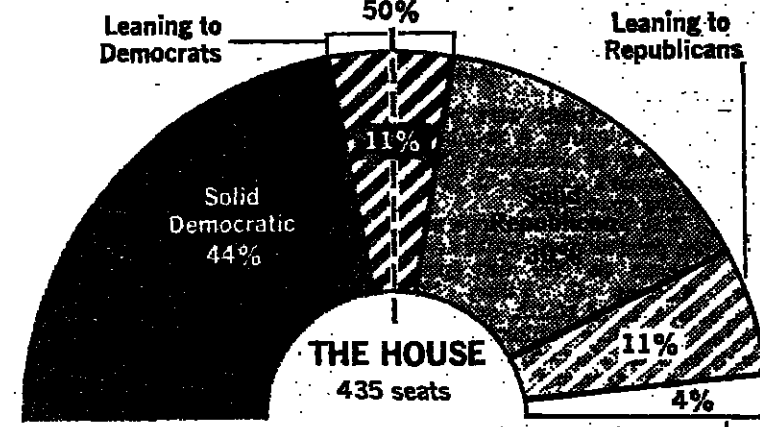
Taken singly, this prospect seems insignificant. Historically, it is not. For over the past 25 years in off-year elections, the party out of the White House has registered an average gain of 40 House seats. Thus, the projected Democratic increase, if it materializes at all, would represent a next-to-imperceptible resurgence in political terms.

Since so little change is anticipated—a New York Times survey last month found only some 30 races really close—it is almost impossible to project any material readjustment of the present division of the House among urban and rural or liberal and conservative elements.

What is probably most important about the House picture as it now dimly appears is that a relatively strong Republican showing, a small loss or even a smaller gain, could set the stage for a 1972 campaign in which the GOP would stand a real chance of winning a majority, choosing the speaker and a whole new set of powerful committee chairmen, blessings the party can barely remember from 1954.

This fall, a Republican gain of 31 seats would be needed for a majority, and no one sees that. But if the margin can be held to about the same size for 1972, Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign and a spate of intervening reapportionments based on the 1970 census could have a material effect, bringing Re-

## Battle for the House



With the elections still more than a week away, the latest political samplings indicate that the Democrats will retain control of the House of Representatives, as the above chart indicates.

## Heterogeneous Campaigns

The election campaigns for the House, like its members, are heterogeneous, and it is difficult to examine them with any accuracy in terms of national trends and pervasive issues. There are too many contests in which personalities, local factors, or a long incumbency advantage are likely to counteract rising party popularity elsewhere.

The political polls, which cannot possibly afford to sample public opinion in all the districts or even the close ones, settle for asking their segment of the electorate which party they would like to see carry their congressional district, wherever it might be.

According to the latest Gallup Poll two weeks ago, the Democrats carry such a straw poll 49 to 44, or about 52-48 when the undecideds are divided. The last time the congressional vote actually split that way, in 1966, the Democrats won a 248-to-187 majority in the House. Today the House is 243-187 Democratic, with five seats vacant.

publican House control well within sight.

## Voters Have Trouble

Despite the widespread impression that it continues to produce, the Vietnam war does not appear to be a major issue in the House campaign. Few Democrats are prepared to criticize the Nixon withdrawal policy, particularly in the wake of a fresh announcement of its acceleration; the voters have trouble distinguishing what the Democrats would do from what the President says he is already doing.

The big Democratic issue is the economy, a time-honored question where the automotive strike has multiplied unemployment or the recession muffled the electronics and aviation industries. The countervailing Republican cry is that their party somehow stands for less crime and more order, against the student radicals and for the beleaguered houseworn worker.

Perhaps it is the voters' growing reluctance to blame large problems on small men that produces a 1970 House election campaign of little movement and less excitement.

## Gallup Poll

# Feelings Evoked by Agnew Pro and Con, Are Strong

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Does Vice-President Spiro Agnew help or hurt a candidate when he mounts the hustings in his behalf? The answer, in part at least, is to be found in the popularity with the various segments making up the voting population.

With Republicans, particularly those of a conservative stripe, he has achieved a level of popularity reached only by Republican presidents of recent years.

Not With Democrats—With Democrats, excepting those in the South, he is the most unpopular man holding high office in the last decade. With independent voters—a target group in national political campaigns—he gets a mixed reception. More like him than dislike him. The ratio of his "highly favorable" vote to his "highly unfavorable" vote is three to two.

The question which can't be answered yet is whether his popularity will go through the same cycle as that of former Alabama Gov. George Wallace. As Mr. Wallace campaigned across the nation in 1968 for the presidency, his popularity rating climbed month by month to a high of 31 percent. From early September on, however, it began to decline. In the words of one political observer, he "talked himself right out of the picture." After he beat the same drum for many months, ultimately the public lost its enthusiasm, and his rating and his vote dropped accordingly.

Rating Is Down—Today, two years after the 1968 campaign, Mr. Wallace's "highly favorable" rating with the public is down to 13, of equal significance, his "highly unfavorable" rating has reached a high point of 38.

When the public is asked to rate Mr. Agnew on the 50-point popularity scale ranging from plus 5 to minus 5, he is given a highly favorable rating (+4 and +5) by 38 per-

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

cent of a representative sample of American adults. This double his rating at the time his election in November, 1969. Here is the trend in favorability ratings for Mr. Agnew:

Latest	38
January 1970	22
November 1969	15
July 1969	17
October 1968	14

But during this same period of time, his highly unfavorable rating (+4 and +5) has risen from 5 percent to 15 per cent. With persons who identify themselves as Democrats, rise in his unpopularity has been even more stark from 8 percent to 23 percent. Here is Mr. Agnew's true unfavorable ratings among total population:

Latest	1
January 1970	1
November 1969	1
July 1969	1
October 1968	1

Differences Noted—Substantial differences found between those who try themselves as Republicans, Democrats, and independents as the following table reveals:

Highly Favorable (%)	Highly Unfavorable (%)
Republicans	48
Democrats	17
Independents	24

Northern Democrats view Agnew in a different light. Southern Democrats hold opposite view as the following findings show:

Highly Favorable (%)	Highly Unfavorable (%)
Northern Democrats	14
Southern Democrats	23

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DAY CELEBRATION—Secretary-General U Thant is confronted by a huge cake at ceremony marking the UN's 25th anniversary. Behind Mr. Thant is General Assembly president Edvard Hambro.

### Grumbling in N.Y.

## U.S. and UN: Snafu After Snafu

Robert Estabrook

When President Nixon addressed the General Assembly Friday afternoon, he came to the United Nations with a message of peace and cooperation. But the ceremony was marred by a series of snafus that began with the arrival of the U.S. delegation.

for example, the ceremony was held in a hall that was not the main hall of the United Nations. The ceremony was also held at a time when the United Nations was celebrating its 25th anniversary.

recently as the beginning of the year. There had been a hope that the anniversary would be a time when the United Nations would be able to achieve its goals.

### No Kosygin

Premier Alexei Kosygin did not come to New York for the anniversary of the United Nations. He was in Moscow for the funeral of a Soviet official.

apart from such factors, the arrangements for the anniversary were so poor that the United Nations was unable to achieve its goals.

spoke to a near-empty hall, because the public had been barred from the General Assembly hall for security reasons.

None of this, however, explains the extreme insensitivity of the Nixon administration in planning the White House dinner for visiting heads of state and government the same night as the traditional UN Day concert which this year had been arranged to close the anniversary session. Suggestions that the Saturday night dinner be shifted to Sunday were unavailable, although many world leaders undoubtedly would have been glad to stay over for the visit to Washington. What might have been a pleasant and cordial gesture thus took on the appearance of an attempt to 'steal the UN's thunder.'

General Assembly President Edvard Hambro and Secretary-General U Thant sent polite regrets after Mr. Hambro made a futile attempt to persuade the administration to shift the dinner to New York. Diplomats here are still burning about what they contend was a needless distraction from the finale of the anniversary celebration. Thus the goodwill that the United States could have gained has been at least partly dissipated.

THEN CAME the snafu with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who had been designated by the Organization of African Unity and Non-Aligned Countries to acquaint Western leaders with Afro-Asian views about the situation in southern Africa. Mr. Kaunda went away without seeing Mr. Nixon because of the inability to fix a mutually convenient time—although Mr. Kaunda had seen top officials in Rome, Bonn, London and at the UN. This lapse came after President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania had been unable to arrange a convenient appointment with Mr. Nixon for the second year in succession.

### Assembly Speech

There seems no doubt that Mr. Kaunda had what he thought was a firm appointment with Mr. Nixon in Washington for last Tuesday, and that he was asked by the White House to change it to 9:30 a.m. last Monday—a time that proved impossible because of his scheduled 10:30 a.m. speech to the General Assembly. At that point the explanations diverge drastically.

Zambian officials assert that Mr. Kaunda never agreed to the 9:30 a.m. appointment on the Monday but offered to rearrange his schedule and come to Washington immediately thereafter. But trustworthy sources report that a member of Mr. Kaunda's personal staff telephoned the UN secretariat the morning of Oct. 17 from London asking that the time of Mr. Kaunda's Assembly speech be changed so that he could keep the 9:30 Nixon appointment, and that subsequently Mauritania, in fact, agreed to switch times with Zambia.

Later, these sources report, the secretariat received a second call stating that there was no longer a conflict in Mr. Kaunda's schedule and that he would speak to the Assembly at 10:30 a.m. on the 19th as originally planned. The interesting point is that this call was relayed through the Organization of African Unity, thereby raising the suspicion that someone deliberately promoted Mr. Kaunda's estrangement from the United States.

### Left for Paris

WHETHER or not the United States was victimized by some sinister machination, the fact is that Mr. Kaunda left abruptly for Paris with his mission unfulfilled and his feelings obviously hurt. Yet he is regarded as one of the most moderate of African leaders, and Secretary of State William Rogers took special pains to cultivate him during an African tour in February. Mr. Nyerere (who felt somewhat slighted because Mr. Rogers did not stop in Tanzania) is widely respected as a philosopher.

Understandably, there has been muttering here that Mr. Nixon has time to see the deputy foreign minister of the military regime in Greece but not African leaders, and that the United States does not care about African feelings. Some Indian representatives reportedly even tried to promote a boycott of the White House dinner (which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi did not attend out of protest against renewed American arms sales to Pakistan).

OR TAKE the composition of the U.S. delegation to the General Assembly. As initially announced, it included former Republican Rep. Gordon Scherer of Ohio, now a Cincinnati attorney. Evidently no one in the White House investigated deeply enough to discover that Mr. Scherer would be considered "personally obnoxious" by Democratic Sen. Stephen Young of Ohio because of an incident when Mr. Scherer was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee. He has not been replaced.

The situation of a hard-working alternate public delegate, Richard Gimer, also was nearly imperiled by bad staff work. Mr. Gimer, 30, an attorney from Iowa, was until recently an assistant to Republican Rep. William J. Scherle of Iowa. After his appointment to the U.N. duty he was surprised to learn that the Iowa congressional delegation had not been advised of it. Instead, it had been cleared—to no point—with the Virginia delegation since Mr. Gimer now lives in Springfield.

All of which leads back to the seriousness with which the Nixon administration regards its relationships at the UN. The U.S. mission to the UN is composed of competent and respected professionals, who undoubtedly could have prevented many of these gaffes if their advice had been taken. But the impression exists that the professionals here are rarely consulted by the White House, in part because of the policy of keeping a low profile at the UN.

One of the real fears for the future of the UN is that the organization may die from public boredom. Unhappily, current American practices as seen from here seem to be contributing to the demise.

### Respect and Resent Authority

## The Psychology of the French Canadian

By Edward Cowan

MONTREAL (NYT).—In August, 1958, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, then a law professor involved in reformist politics in Montreal, wrote that "French Canadians as a people do not believe in democracy." When Quebec was a colony, it experienced "domination by an English-speaking minority," Mr. Trudeau wrote in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. Confederation with other provinces in 1867 meant domination by an English-speaking majority, he added.

These observations by the man who as prime minister of Canada was to suspend civil liberties in a drive to wipe out the Front for the Liberation of Quebec might also be voiced by front members.

"That which we call democracy in Quebec is nothing but the democracy of the rich," declared the manifesto issued by the front, a terrorist organization of young French Canadians dedicated to overthrowing capitalism and separating Quebec from Canada politically.

Whatever common feeling of injustice the youths and the 51-year-old prime minister originally shared, Mr. Trudeau was turned to cold fury by the front's kidnapping of government officials.

The front's members are students and workers in their teens and 20s; the activists among them, the bombers, bank robbers and kidnappers, perhaps

120 persons, according to a Royal Canadian Mounted Police report, are divided into 22 cells. Links between them are believed to be loose.

### Typical Activist

There are also about 2,000 non-active members, mostly students, the report estimated.

The typical activist, according to Dr. Gustave Morf, a psychiatrist who has interviewed front members in jail, has an above average intelligence and is emotional and resentful of authority.

He may have dropped out of an advanced technical or academic school, or he may, like many Quebecers, have entered the work force at 15 or 16 years of age with few skills

and felt the ravages of the province's chronically high unemployment.

Among front activists, Dr. Morf has written, "the affective qualities, necessary to round out the human personality seem to have been replaced by the instincts—sexual desire, craving for notoriety, thirst for power."

Historic French Canadian resentment of English domination and Roman Catholic Quebec's tradition of respect for authority explain why some Quebecers responded sympathetically to the front's manifesto but most applauded the government crackdown that led to 341 arrests without warrants in nine days.

Quebec's three largest labor confederations, comprising

unions with nearly 550,000 members, denounced the front's terrorism and decried the use of emergency powers. A group of 12 unions representing 53,000 workers, plus other labor bodies, took exception to the joint statement.

### Gallup Poll

But most of Quebec's 6 million inhabitants, of whom 5 million are French Canadian, were only slightly less approving of the government measures than all other Canadians, which is to say heavily in favor, according to a Gallup Poll.

Mr. Trudeau's personal popularity and the strength of the Federal Liberal party in this province have not been diminished. But there is some anxiety that the events of the last two weeks pressage a greater federal influence in Quebec, which has sought greater independence.

Quebec's Minister of Justice, Jerome Choquette, conceding that there was some "disquiet," sought to reassure the public that prisoners' families were being informed, and that no prisoner had been tortured.

That there was not more criticism might seem remarkable to Americans. Canada, however, has only statutory, not constitutional, guarantees of civil liberties, and they were suspended by the cabinet's action. Moreover, most English Canadians are indifferent or hostile to French Canada.

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AT THE UN—President Nixon, Secretary of State Rogers and Ambassador Foster at the United Nations 25th anniversary session Friday.



## An Era of Negotiations?

Mr. Nixon's own observation Friday at the United Nations that "a true détente is built by a series of actions, not by a superficial shift in the apparent mood" is perhaps the aptest comment on the hopeful glow he helped to cast on Thursday's meeting between the President and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Whether that meeting achieved its chief American purpose of indicating to Moscow that it cannot treat the United States as a declining power, a "pitiful helpless giant," in Mr. Nixon's colorful phrase, will be discovered only as events unfold.

Already it is clear, however, that there is nothing easy or automatic about Mr. Nixon's inaugural forecast, repeated at regular intervals since, that an era of confrontation with the Soviet Union is yielding to an era of negotiations. The differences between the interests of the two great powers are simply too great. Because of those differences, "negotiation" with the Russians cannot be simply a procedure for reaching agreements; it must be a kind of confrontation of its own, nonviolent but not on that account divorced from power.

Just what is involved in such negotiation can be seen in Mr. Gromyko's reply, in his United Nations speech Wednesday, to Secretary Rogers's press conference of Oct. 9. Speaking of the key development that had given pause to American expectations of an era of negotiations—Soviet cheating in the Suez cease-fire—Mr. Rogers had stated: "The evidence is conclusive that they [the Russians] have moved missiles in. . . When I talk to Mr. Gromyko I can give him the evidence of the violations." Asked then if the Russians in fact had been party to the cease-fire agreement, he replied, "I don't think we have to get into that." Mr. Gromyko, however, skipping over the matter of missiles, got precisely into "that." Referring to "an allegation . . . that the Soviet Union had violated some kind of terms of the cease-fire agreement," he declared: "The Soviet Union has never entered into any agreement on cease-fire terms. On the part of the United States there was never any attempt to discuss anything like cease-fire terms with the Soviet Union."

The evident meaning of this exchange is that the administration's urgent yearning for a cease-fire outran its diplomacy: the United States failed to get Moscow to sign aboard the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire. This

hardly conceals or excuses the Russians' self-evident role in the violation of the cease-fire. It is disturbing, even embarrassing, to find the Kremlin pulling off such a cheap trick. Nations ought not seek, Mr. Nixon said Friday, "to exploit every volatile situation for their own advantage, or to squeeze the maximum advantage for themselves out of every negotiation." The episode does serve, however, to remind everyone of the requirements of an era of negotiation. As the compensatory flow of American arms to Israel demonstrates, it might be added, the United States is not powerless to redress a slipped diplomatic and military balance, when events do take a bad turn.

In a second recent case of "negotiation" over Cuba, quite another denouement came about. This was the sequence beginning with reported intelligence indications that Moscow might be building a strategic submarine base in Cienfuegos, and ending with (1) a Kremlin announcement of continued respect for its 1962 pledge not to base offensive weapons in Cuba and (2) American acknowledgement of that Soviet word. How this sequence came about, how much its publication owes to the election campaign, how meaningful and durable is the Soviet pledge: These things are not known. Certainly it would be easier for Moscow, to back off a bit in Cuba—where it made at most only an ineffectual and ambiguous move and where it was not acting under pressure to aid a client under duress—than in Cairo. Yet it is encouraging to find the Russians (granted, after some prodding) respecting and invoking an arrangement made to assure stability in a volatile part of the world.

It was perhaps inevitable, in a period when Moscow was entering into strategic parity and Washington was trimming its international role, that the Russians would undertake to test American resolve and staying power. Indeed, many Americans have wondered if Mr. Nixon's forecast of an era of negotiations represented merely a glib assurance of international ease to tired Americans, or a serious evaluation of the prospects for order and peace. This is not a matter which can be settled at any single meeting of public men, or in any brief run of events. It is a matter which will test not only the intent of the Soviet Union but the skill and the will and the intent of the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Another Middle East Debate

At Egypt's request, the United Nations General Assembly is scheduled to make a new effort this week to deal with the situation in the Middle East. In the absence of effective action by the Security Council, the Big Four or the estranged parties themselves, it would be the right—indeed the duty—of the Assembly to discuss this threat to world peace.

The reported agreement by the Big Four foreign ministers to press for resumption of the peace talks could eliminate the need for such a debate, provided the Russians agree to the correction of Egypt's violations of the cease-fire. But if the UN debate proves necessary and is not to do more harm than good, it is essential that members keep two facts in mind: (1) the Security Council three years ago adopted a formula that has been accepted by both sides as the basis for a settlement; and (2) procedures for negotiating the final terms of an agreement under that formula were advanced by the United States and agreed to last August by Israel, Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Reaffirmation by the General Assembly at this time of the Security Council's 1967

resolution might be helpful. But any attempt to tamper substantively with that balanced framework for a long-range settlement would only make the prospects for peace more remote.

The Assembly must not forget that the plan advanced originally by Secretary of State Rogers encompassed a pledge by the parties to observe a strict standstill cease-fire along the Suez Canal.

That agreement, which included an explicit provision that "activities within the (cease-fire) zones will be limited to the maintenance of existing installations at their present sites and positions," has been massively violated by the Egyptians, with Soviet help. These violations have not only seriously disturbed the balance of forces in the area but have undermined the climate of confidence upon which a settlement must be founded.

If the General Assembly is to play a constructive role for peace it cannot fail to take note of these grave breaches of faith, to insist on some gesture of rectification and to suggest guarantees against future violations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Mr. Gromyko's Smile

Mr. Gromyko smiles on leaving the White House. He considered his conversation with President Nixon "very interesting" and expressed the hope that it "will be of positive significance for the development of Soviet-American relations."

This was a reminder of the doctrine of peaceful coexistence which the "troika" never renounced. This doctrine is a mixture of realism, pride and taste for domination: a complicity between billionnaires. The Chinese analysis [of this complicity] does not lack cogency. Should we complain about it? Should we consider that it is only a false appearance?

Everyone feels torn between his taste for world peace that this coexistence guarantees on the whole, and the crying injustices that it engenders. There only remains for the

second-ranking nations the right and duty of keeping all their possibilities of calling on the two giants to abide by equity.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

### China's UN Seat

Until Peking is given the unconditional right to assume China's seat as a permanent member of the Security Council, the UN will be less than credible as a potential forum of mediation in any dispute in which Peking has an interest. As China grows in influence, this disability will become steadily more damaging. China's arrival in New York would doubtless be disrupting. It would almost certainly require the abandonment of Formosa by the Americans. It would threaten such consensus as now exists, but it remains an inescapable step toward international order.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

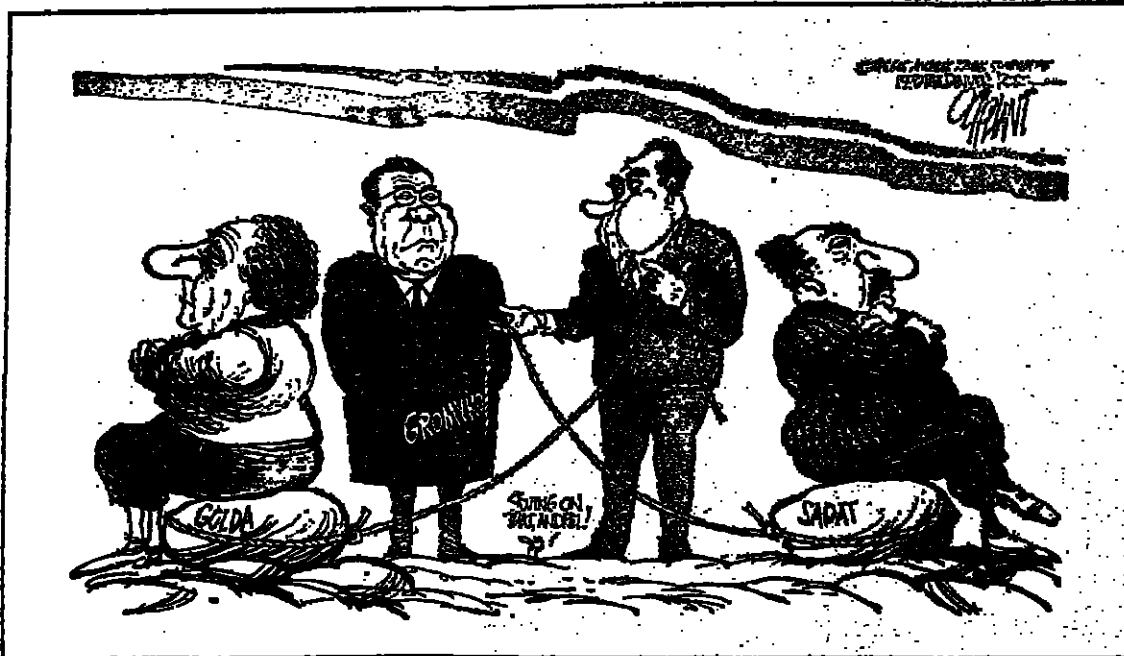
Oct. 26, 1895

BERLIN.—Very disquieting news has been received here from Tokyo. It is asserted that the Japanese have erected strong defenses on the Korean coast in preparation for an attack from Russia. Fresh complications are inevitable in these regions, but, whatever happens, it seems certain that Germany will not take up arms against Japan over the possession of Korea.

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 26, 1920

ATHENS.—King Alexander of Greece died this morning. An accident that has proved fatal to the King of the Hellenes was a bite from a pet monkey nearly a month ago. It was while attempting to save his dog from the monkey's fury that the King was bitten in the hand and leg. The throne now passes ipso facto to Prince Paul, King Alexander's younger brother, who was born in 1901.



## Nixon: President or Politician?

By James Reston

ROANOKE, Va.—The state of Virginia has never seemed more beautiful or more troubled politically than it does now in the midst of the autumn election campaign. Nothing is quite the same even in this most stable of American states.

For one thing, Virginia has, of all things, a Republican governor, Linwood Holton, and a very good one. It has as usual a Democratic senator, Harry Byrd, but he is running as an Independent. It also has a powerful Democratic political base in the courthouses, but most of the courthouse elders are not working for George C. Rawlings Jr., the Democratic candidate for Senate, but for Senator Byrd.

So everything is a little different in this part of the country. Even the Blue Ridge is not blue; it is muted red and brown and yellow, an immense, spectacular and masculine mountain range in the afternoon sun, but gentle and vague in the morning mist.

In a way, Virginia is a symbol of our national politics again for the first time since the beginnings of the Republic. It is caught in the struggle between the old politics and the new politics, between the days of Harry Byrd Sr. and Harry Byrd Jr., between the white courthouse elders and the new organized black voters, and the political forces in the Republican party are just as confused as the political forces in the Democratic party.

The Republicans, and particularly Mr. Nixon, have been arguing for years that the South was essentially conservative and should make a place for their party. With this in mind, President Nixon campaigned for Linwood Holton and helped him win the governorship of Virginia. But in this election, the President's attitude toward the governor of Virginia has changed.

Mr. Nixon has not been arguing in this election for a two-party South. He is going around the country stumping for Republican senatorial candidates regardless of their qualities, but he is not backing the Republican senatorial candidate in Virginia. He is for the "principle" of Republican power here, but he is really for Harry Byrd Jr. on the theory that the White House can count on Senator Byrd's vote.

No doubt this strategy will win, which the President and his supporters in the Democratic party are almost sure to be re-elected, but the consequences of this kind of old-fashioned power politics may be very serious for President Nixon.

His problem is to govern the country, to put together a coalition in the Congress that will vote for his programs, to restore confidence in the integrity of the institutions of the nation and to go through the next two years with some kind of effective consensus in Washington. But by playing power politics in Virginia, Mississippi and New York, even against the Republican party's interests, he stands to lose, even if he establishes a Republican-conservative control of the Senate.

What the President is doing in this election is precisely the opposite of what he started out to do when he was elected. His aim at the beginning was to unify the country, to cut back overseas commitments, to avoid confrontations, to encourage negotiations, to reduce partisan and ideological arguments, to talk softly and compromise at home and abroad. But lately he has been going in the opposite direction. He has been going with Vice-President Agnew, with the politics of confrontation, with conservatives like Byrd in Virginia and Buckley in New York, even against the nominees of his own party.

And the result of this is fairly obvious. Even if he wins in the November elections, he will have to deal with a hostile opposition. This has been a mean and venomous campaign, which has aroused partisan and ideological feelings and is almost certain to leave the President with a bitter and hostile opposition, even if he gets a Republican majority in the Senate.

Virginia merely symbolizes this

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problem. Governor Holton took the President seriously about establishing a two-party system in the South, and found that Mr. Nixon put his own interests ahead of the party's interests or the principle of a two-party South.

Accordingly, it may be a little early to say who will win the November elections, but the way

things are now going, the country is almost sure to be the loser. For the President has gone back to his old partisan tactics, and while they may prevail, his main problem is not to win elections but to govern the country, and even if he wins in November, he may discover, like President Johnson, that he has missed the main point.

## Two Eggs Laid in Paris

By C. L. Sulzberger

BEIRUT.—Barely have coming events cast their shadows before them more plainly than the succession of crises in today's Middle East, which were foreseen with remarkable prescience by informed observers 50 years ago. I am reminded of this on reading "Middle East Diary" by Col. Richard Meinertzhagen, at the suggestion of an Egyptian diplomat.

This book, published in 1920, recounts observations of a British intelligence officer and personal friend of Winston Churchill and Lawrence of Arabia. In 1917 he headed the intelligence section of General Allenby's Cairo headquarters, and in January of 1919 he was transferred to the British delegation at the Paris peace conference that ended World War I.

Meinertzhagen was an avowed Zionist although not a Jew. He explained: "The name is, in fact, of Danish origin and, so far as I can trace, there is no Jewish blood in my veins. Yet he advocated the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine and was an intimate of Chaim Weizmann, who eventually became its first president."

On March 35, 1919, in a memorandum to Prime Minister Lloyd George, he wrote: "This peace conference has laid two eggs—Jewish nationalism and Arab nationalism. . . In 50 years' time both Jew and Arab will be obsessed with nationalism."

### They Must Clash

"Jewish and Arab sovereignty must clash. The Jew, if his immigration (into Palestine) succeeds, must expand and that can only be accomplished at the expense of the Arab who will do his utmost to check the growth and power of a Jewish Palestine. That means bloodshed."

The Egyptians, even with superior numbers, are no match for an inferior Jewish army. But as modern weapons—tanks and aircraft—develop, offensive power rests more and more on superior mobility than on human bravery and endurance. That is why I regard Egypt as Palestine's potential enemy.

"I firmly believe that in 20 to 30 years a Jewish sovereign state will be established in Palestine. The Arabs will not like that and on one side they will be attacked and I can see a big upheaval in the Middle East with European states taking sides."

In 1920 he predicted: "Eventual dispossession of Arabs by Jews is inevitable" and he also warned Lord Curzon that "French influence and political activity have not been helpful; they have been actively working against the Zionist policy in Palestine" (a curious harbinger of contemporary French attitudes on Israel). In 1923 he added:

"The French are not going to last long in Syria and then we shall have yet another Arab state north of Palestine and the Jews will be entirely encircled by bitter enemies, which places them in a precarious position. I trust I live to see an independent Jewish state in Palestine; their survival will be precarious surrounded by enemies; but the Jews are good fighters."

### The Russian Aspect

Years later, in 1958, Meinertzhagen commented the situation shortly before the Suez expedition and concluded: "Neither we nor America has dared look the real truth in the face, namely, that Russia is eager to exploit and foment trouble in the Middle East in the hope that she can introduce her poison as successfully into Africa as she did in Eastern Asia. Russia is the minor threat, Russia the major."

And (six months later): "I can see the embryo of a third world war. Russia is slowly gaining the upper hand in the Middle East. She is using the Arab hatred of the West and the Arab-avowed intention to destroy Israel in order to oust the West from the Arab world. . . It is also clear that within the next six months a combined Arab attack on Israel will develop and no doubt at the last moment Russian pilots and Rus-

sian tank personnel will come in and take part in the fighting." Things have gone downhill steadily since Meinertzhagen first contemplated the Zionist dream. And yet, to better understand his vision, it is helpful to cite a letter quoted in "Middle East Diary" and sent on March 1, 1919, to Felix Frankfurter by King Faisal of the Hejaz, great-grandfather of the present King Hussein of Jordan: "We feel that the Arabs and Jews

are cousins in race, have suffered similar oppressions at the hands of powers stronger than themselves, and by a happy coincidence have been able to take the first step toward the attainment of their national ideals together. . . We are working together for a reformed and revived Near East, and our two movements complement one another. . . Indeed I think that neither can be a success without the other."

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## Eurobonds

### Five New Issue Plans Offer Range Of Maturities, Geographic Spread

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A bevy of five new issue plans hit the Eurobond market last week as a result of the more recently issued paper was absorbed on the secondary market.

The dollar-denominated new issues include two short-term maturities, expected to carry 4 1/2 and 5 percent coupons, a 15-year issue, expected at 1 1/2 percent. The borrowers are from France, Italy, Austria and the United States.

The longer-term straight debt announcements are from Oilwell, which is to raise \$15 million, and Comalco-Australasian subsidiary of Cominco Ltd. The shorter-term offerings are from France's Calsonic Nationale des Automobiles, which plans a \$20 million six-year issue of 5 percent notes guaranteed by the government, and Security Pacific Overseas Investment Corp., which has speeded up its offer of \$25 million in five-year notes expected to carry an 8 3/4 percent coupon.

The anticipated price differential on the short-term notes is based on several points. For one thing, Security Pacific has a triple-A rating for the bonds, which will rank equal to deposits, rather than a subordinated debt. Recent triple-A predecessors—Esso, Gulf and last week's European Investment Bank—have priced their short-term issues at 8 3/4 percent at par, and are trading at or above issue price.

On the other hand, there is a fair amount of French government-secured paper already in existence, whereas this

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the counter market for the High, low and last sale prices of the week's trading in the foreign exchange market. All quotations are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. Some are not actual transactions but are indicative of market prices at which securities could be bought or sold without undue delay.

High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last	High	Low	Last
Belgium 3.2	41.39	41.39	Belgium 3.2	41.39	41.39	Belgium 3.2	41.39	41.39	Belgium 3.2	41.39	41.39
Canada 3.2	41.39	41.39	Canada 3.2	41.39	41.39	Canada 3.2	41.39	41.39	Canada 3.2	41.39	41.39
France 3.2	41.39	41.39	France 3.2	41.39	41.39	France 3.2	41.39	41.39	France 3.2	41.39	41.39
Germany 3.2	41.39	41.39	Germany 3.2	41.39	41.39	Germany 3.2	41.39	41.39	Germany 3.2	41.39	41.39
Italy 3.2	41.39	41.39	Italy 3.2	41.39	41.39	Italy 3.2	41.39	41.39	Italy 3.2	41.39	41.39
Japan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Japan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Japan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Japan 3.2	41.39	41.39
UK 3.2	41.39	41.39	UK 3.2	41.39	41.39	UK 3.2	41.39	41.39	UK 3.2	41.39	41.39
US 3.2	41.39	41.39	US 3.2	41.39	41.39	US 3.2	41.39	41.39	US 3.2	41.39	41.39
Switzerland 3.2	41.39	41.39	Switzerland 3.2	41.39	41.39	Switzerland 3.2	41.39	41.39	Switzerland 3.2	41.39	41.39
Netherlands 3.2	41.39	41.39	Netherlands 3.2	41.39	41.39	Netherlands 3.2	41.39	41.39	Netherlands 3.2	41.39	41.39
Spain 3.2	41.39	41.39	Spain 3.2	41.39	41.39	Spain 3.2	41.39	41.39	Spain 3.2	41.39	41.39
Portugal 3.2	41.39	41.39	Portugal 3.2	41.39	41.39	Portugal 3.2	41.39	41.39	Portugal 3.2	41.39	41.39
Greece 3.2	41.39	41.39	Greece 3.2	41.39	41.39	Greece 3.2	41.39	41.39	Greece 3.2	41.39	41.39
Turkey 3.2	41.39	41.39	Turkey 3.2	41.39	41.39	Turkey 3.2	41.39	41.39	Turkey 3.2	41.39	41.39
India 3.2	41.39	41.39	India 3.2	41.39	41.39	India 3.2	41.39	41.39	India 3.2	41.39	41.39
China 3.2	41.39	41.39	China 3.2	41.39	41.39	China 3.2	41.39	41.39	China 3.2	41.39	41.39
South Africa 3.2	41.39	41.39	South Africa 3.2	41.39	41.39	South Africa 3.2	41.39	41.39	South Africa 3.2	41.39	41.39
Argentina 3.2	41.39	41.39	Argentina 3.2	41.39	41.39	Argentina 3.2	41.39	41.39	Argentina 3.2	41.39	41.39
Chile 3.2	41.39	41.39	Chile 3.2	41.39	41.39	Chile 3.2	41.39	41.39	Chile 3.2	41.39	41.39
Colombia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Colombia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Colombia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Colombia 3.2	41.39	41.39
Costa Rica 3.2	41.39	41.39	Costa Rica 3.2	41.39	41.39	Costa Rica 3.2	41.39	41.39	Costa Rica 3.2	41.39	41.39
Cuba 3.2	41.39	41.39	Cuba 3.2	41.39	41.39	Cuba 3.2	41.39	41.39	Cuba 3.2	41.39	41.39
Czechoslovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Czechoslovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Czechoslovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Czechoslovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39
Dominican Republic 3.2	41.39	41.39	Dominican Republic 3.2	41.39	41.39	Dominican Republic 3.2	41.39	41.39	Dominican Republic 3.2	41.39	41.39
Ecuador 3.2	41.39	41.39	Ecuador 3.2	41.39	41.39	Ecuador 3.2	41.39	41.39	Ecuador 3.2	41.39	41.39
El Salvador 3.2	41.39	41.39	El Salvador 3.2	41.39	41.39	El Salvador 3.2	41.39	41.39	El Salvador 3.2	41.39	41.39
Honduras 3.2	41.39	41.39	Honduras 3.2	41.39	41.39	Honduras 3.2	41.39	41.39	Honduras 3.2	41.39	41.39
Indonesia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Indonesia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Indonesia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Indonesia 3.2	41.39	41.39
Israel 3.2	41.39	41.39	Israel 3.2	41.39	41.39	Israel 3.2	41.39	41.39	Israel 3.2	41.39	41.39
Kenya 3.2	41.39	41.39	Kenya 3.2	41.39	41.39	Kenya 3.2	41.39	41.39	Kenya 3.2	41.39	41.39
Laos 3.2	41.39	41.39	Laos 3.2	41.39	41.39	Laos 3.2	41.39	41.39	Laos 3.2	41.39	41.39
Malaysia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Malaysia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Malaysia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Malaysia 3.2	41.39	41.39
Mexico 3.2	41.39	41.39	Mexico 3.2	41.39	41.39	Mexico 3.2	41.39	41.39	Mexico 3.2	41.39	41.39
Nicaragua 3.2	41.39	41.39	Nicaragua 3.2	41.39	41.39	Nicaragua 3.2	41.39	41.39	Nicaragua 3.2	41.39	41.39
Pakistan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Pakistan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Pakistan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Pakistan 3.2	41.39	41.39
Peru 3.2	41.39	41.39	Peru 3.2	41.39	41.39	Peru 3.2	41.39	41.39	Peru 3.2	41.39	41.39
Romania 3.2	41.39	41.39	Romania 3.2	41.39	41.39	Romania 3.2	41.39	41.39	Romania 3.2	41.39	41.39
Saudi Arabia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Saudi Arabia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Saudi Arabia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Saudi Arabia 3.2	41.39	41.39
Sri Lanka 3.2	41.39	41.39	Sri Lanka 3.2	41.39	41.39	Sri Lanka 3.2	41.39	41.39	Sri Lanka 3.2	41.39	41.39
Singapore 3.2	41.39	41.39	Singapore 3.2	41.39	41.39	Singapore 3.2	41.39	41.39	Singapore 3.2	41.39	41.39
Slovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Slovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Slovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Slovakia 3.2	41.39	41.39
Slovenia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Slovenia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Slovenia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Slovenia 3.2	41.39	41.39
South Korea 3.2	41.39	41.39	South Korea 3.2	41.39	41.39	South Korea 3.2	41.39	41.39	South Korea 3.2	41.39	41.39
Taiwan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Taiwan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Taiwan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Taiwan 3.2	41.39	41.39
Thailand 3.2	41.39	41.39	Thailand 3.2	41.39	41.39	Thailand 3.2	41.39	41.39	Thailand 3.2	41.39	41.39
Turkmenistan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Turkmenistan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Turkmenistan 3.2	41.39	41.39	Turkmenistan 3.2	41.39	41.39
Ukraine 3.2	41.39	41.39	Ukraine 3.2	41.39	41.39	Ukraine 3.2	41.39	41.39	Ukraine 3.2	41.39	41.39
Uruguay 3.2	41.39	41.39	Uruguay 3.2	41.39	41.39	Uruguay 3.2	41.39	41.39	Uruguay 3.2	41.39	41.39
Venezuela 3.2	41.39	41.39	Venezuela 3.2	41.39	41.39	Venezuela 3.2	41.39	41.39	Venezuela 3.2	41.39	41.39
Yemen 3.2	41.39	41.39	Yemen 3.2	41.39	41.39	Yemen 3.2	41.39	41.39	Yemen 3.2	41.39	41.39
Zambia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Zambia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Zambia 3.2	41.39	41.39	Zambia 3.2	41.39	41.39
Zimbabwe 3.2	41.39	41.39	Zimbabwe 3.2	41.39	41.39	Zimbabwe 3.2	41.39	41.39	Zimbabwe 3.2	41.39	41.39

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Oct. 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
Commodity Index	188.9	188.4	111.0
Currency in circulation	\$55,228,000	\$55,228,000	\$51,819,000
Total loans	\$52,824,000	\$52,824,000	\$58,759,000
Spent Prod. (tons)	2,493,000	2,493,000	2,448,000
Auto production	87,814	87,814	184,662
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,882,000	10,476,000	9,882,000
Freight car loadings	544,835	548,822	584,256
Electric Pwr. by-hrs.	27,577,000	27,577,000	26,712,000
Business failures	214	232	177

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, loadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1969	1968	1967
Employed	78,594,000	78,594,000	75,826,000
Unemployed	4,820,000	4,820,000	2,958,000
Industrial production	166.9	166.9	173.8
Personal income	\$311,300,000	\$307,408,000	\$759,800,000
Money supply	\$285,900,000	\$285,900,000	\$199,200,000
Consumer Price Index	136.0	135.7	128.7
Construction contracts	212	180	216
Exports	\$3,641.5	\$3,683,000	\$3,385,100
Imports	\$3,364.5	\$3,241,000	\$3,189,200
Mfrs. Inventories	\$93,565,000	\$87,800,000	\$93,108,000

\*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

is the first appearance of California-based Security Pacific.

The planned convertible comes from Bestrice Foods, which is offering \$20 million of 20-year bonds expected to carry a 7 1/2 percent coupon and conversion premium of 5 to 10 percent.

Its immediate predecessor on

the market, Mitsubishi Trading, last week was forced to cut the amount of its issue to \$15 from \$20 million. The coupon stayed at 7 1/2 percent for the 15-year bonds, but the conversion premium was set below 4 percent, and in first trades

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## Caution is Keynote in N.Y. Financial Markets; Indexes Show Little Gains 8th Week in a Row

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).

In the absence of any startling news on the political and international fronts, the stock market continued to cover in a cocoon of caution last week while waiting for some dramatic developments to induce its emergence with a positive movement.

Prices of the leading stock indexes made little headway for the eighth week in a row, and a mixed pattern prevailed for the market as a whole, with stocks responding mainly to individual corporate announcements, particularly earnings reports. There has been virtually no net change in the Dow Jones industrial stock index since the end of August.

Investor attention focused principally on the earnings impact and the course of events in the economic realm last week. In both cases, the news was much better than generally expected or realized.

The word for the profits situation was: encouraging. And, despite some commentary to the contrary, the word for the economy—specifically in the inflation picture—was: brightening.

Nevertheless, the stock market remained wary and hesitant.

The volume of trading receded again from the lofty peaks set a few weeks ago as the institutional sector moved to the sidelines, awaiting resolution of some of the uncertainties hovering over the market—the General Motors strike, the course of the economy, the upcoming elections, and the worrisome

Middle East and Vietnam situations.

One fear, however, was removed from the investment scene—at least partially. There apparently has been no further deterioration in corporate profits.

With General Motors and so many other big auto, steel and

oil companies still to be heard

from, it will be a week or so, of course, before clear-cut conclusions can be drawn on the profit performance of American industry for the third quarter. But, on the basis of reports issued so far, it appears that the latest quarter produced significant slowing in the rate

of decline of corporate earnings since the early part of the year.

On the basis of a preliminary survey of almost 600 non-financial corporations, the First National City Bank of New York found that 85 percent of them had higher after-tax earnings in the third quarter than a year ago. And, compared with the second quarter of this year, 47 percent of the companies included in the tally actually showed an increase—well above the usual seasonal pattern.

Aggregate profits for the nearly 600 companies in the July-September quarter totaled \$3.6 billion, or only 3 percent less than the results achieved in the 1969 period. In the first half of this year, the same companies experienced a year-to-year decline of 5 percent.

The bank attributed the narrowing of the gap between 1969 and 1970 profit performance to "vigorous cost-cutting efforts at many firms and the beginnings of a general recovery in sales volume."

With sales continuing to improve and productivity rising, the outlook is for better profits in the fourth quarter and in 1971, once the General Motors strike is settled.

Raymond J. Saulnier, a professor of economics at Barnard College and a former chairman of the Council on Economic Advisers, said that corporate profits might advance to at least \$63 billion in 1971 from the low level of about \$64 billion expected for this year. By the end of next year, he added, the figure might climb to an annual rate of more than \$100 billion, representing a return to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## Over-Counter Market

	High	Low	Last	Net	Ch'ge		High	Low	Last	Net	Ch'ge
Empire Gas Co.	14	15 1/4	15 1/4	14		Glyndon Co. Inc.	48	8 1/4	8 1/4	-	
Empire Oil & Gas	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	-		HYO Indust. 35	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	-	
Energy Converter Dev.	20	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/4		Harmon Shoe 1	10	10	10	-	
Energy Resources	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Harmon Shoes 16	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	-	
Energy Services	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Harmon Shoes 16	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	-	
Energy Systems	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Harmon Shoe Pub. 40	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	-	
Energy Tech.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Harsanyi Int'l	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	-	
Energy Util.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Harsanyi Int'l	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr. & Pwr. & Pwr.	15	16 1/4	16 1/4	15		Havenway Instrum.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	
Energy Wtr.											



## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Acme 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Admiral 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Air Rad 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Alcoa 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Aluminum 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Aluminum 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Aluminum 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Aluminum 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Aluminum 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Aluminum 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Am Bond 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Borden 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2

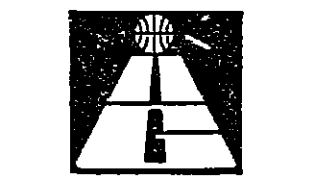
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
Dow 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
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East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
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East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2
East Air 10/28/70	127 105 102 102	-1 1/2



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\$10,000 is selling for \$5,801 until January 1, 1971. When you buy United States Investment Plan's limited offer Discount Bonds.

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U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES

## PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V.

Notice is hereby given that at the Special General Meeting of Pacific Seaboard Fund N.V., called by the Manager, Intimus Management Company N.V., for Monday, 19th October, 1970 the required quorum for the adoption of resolutions concerning amendments in the Articles of Incorporation was not represented and that therefore a Special General Meeting is hereby called by the Manager to be held at 6 Fulkstraat, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on Monday, 23rd November, 1970 at 10.30 a.m.

AGENDA:

Resolutions to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation to:

(a) provide for the issue of certificates for one share;

(b) set out the conditions attached to the Investment Advisory Notes;

(c) provide for the annual election of the Management and Advisory Board;

(d) provide for the appointment of consultants to the Corporation;

(e) provide for the appointment of a principal distribute of shares of the Corporation;

(f) specify the voting rights of restricted preference shares;

(g) make a number of technical amendments; and

(h) approve the new Articles as a whole as amended.

Details of the above suggested Resolutions of the Corporation may be obtained from the offices of the Corporation at 6 Fulkstraat, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles or from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

ADMISSION:

Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers which may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Notice is also hereby given that the Quarterly Report of the Corporation to 30th September, 1970, may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

Signed: Intimus Management Company N.V.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53, Frankfurt/Main

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

3, rue d'Antin, 31, rue des Colonies, Paris 2e

Piermont, Haldimand & Piermont

Postfach 144, Ferdinandsstrasse 75, 2000 Hamburg 1

Manque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg

Caisse Postale 51,210, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg.

## REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

C.V.G. ELECTRIFICACION DEL CARONI, C.A. (EDELCA)

GURU HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

BIDDING FOR THE FURNISHING OF POWER TRANSFORMERS

Manufacturers or their duly authorized representatives are hereby notified that the C.V.G. Electrificación del Caroni, C.A. (EDELCA) has decided to proceed with the pre-qualification and selection of firms interested in participating in bidding for the furnishing of six 250,000 KVA, 400-18 KV, and one 212,000 KVA, 230-18 KV, 3-phase power transformers, complete with fire protection systems for 8 units, opportunities and spare parts.

In order to participate in the bidding for the power transformers, applicants shall have designed and manufactured at least one power transformer having a capacity of not less than 200,000 KVA and a voltage rating of not less than 345 KV.

To participate in the bidding, interested firms should direct applications to C.V.G. EDELCA, in duplicate, for the purpose of a subsequent selection. Applications shall include:

1. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, if it is an incorporated company, or the pertinent documents that prove its legal existence in case of companies which are not incorporated, and names of individuals authorized to represent and bind the company.

2. A certified copy of the balance sheet and statement of earnings presented by the applicant in its most recent annual report.

3. Description and location of present manufacturing and testing facilities owned or controlled (if controlled, state manner of control) including type, size and capacity of principal equipment available.

4. Description and location of facilities owned or controlled which are adequately staffed and equipped for prompt maintenance and repair services of the required equipment.

5. The following applicants shall indicate:

a) A list of similar transformers manufactured, including name and location of project, name of owner, description, and year of installation.

b) Information related to applicant's experience in the manufacture of transformers: Number of years on transformer manufacturing and total number of transformers built or under contract.

C.V.G.-EDELCA will publish, in the Caracas newspaper, the names of the qualified bidders that are selected to participate in the bidding and the conditions under which bidding will take place.

Applications will be received until November 24, 1970, by the "Secretaría de la Gerencia de Construcción" of C.V.G.-EDELCA, located at Ciudad Comercial Tumbaco, Avenida La Estación No. 10, piso 4, Apartado No. 52,413 Esca, Caracas, Venezuela.

The official publication of this advertisement was made in the Caracas newspaper on October 15, 1970.

## Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the bank's trading

Bank of America 18 1/2

Bank of New York 18 1/2

Bank of Montreal 18 1/2

Bank of Toronto 18 1/2

Bank of the South 18 1/2

Bank of the West 18 1/2

Bank of the North 18 1/2

Bank of the East 18 1/2

Bank of the Middle 18 1/2

Bank of the South 18 1/2

Bank of the West 18 1/2

Bank of the North 18 1/2

Bank of the East 18 1/2

## Clarification

Recent newspaper articles about Gramco Management Ltd. have incorrectly referred to its off-shore real estate fund as United States Investment Fund.

Pursuant to an agreement dated December 18, 1968, Gramco undertook to refrain from using the name United States Investment Fund, and to use instead the name USIF Real Estate Fund.

This is to clarify that there is no connection whatsoever between any fund sponsored or operated by Gramco and United States Trust Investment Fund.

The United States Trust Investment Fund, incorporated in Luxembourg, is sponsored by the United States Trust Company of New York, which was founded in 1853, and which currently supervises investments of about \$1-billion-dollar assets for individuals, institutions and corporations.

Registered Office: 14 Rue Aldinger, Luxembourg.

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United States Trust Investment Fund

Clarification

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Appreciation: since January 1, 1968: 41%

U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES

Information Services Office

Bannockburn, Ill.



# The Mark, a Year After Revaluation

## Effect Fails To Justify Forecasts

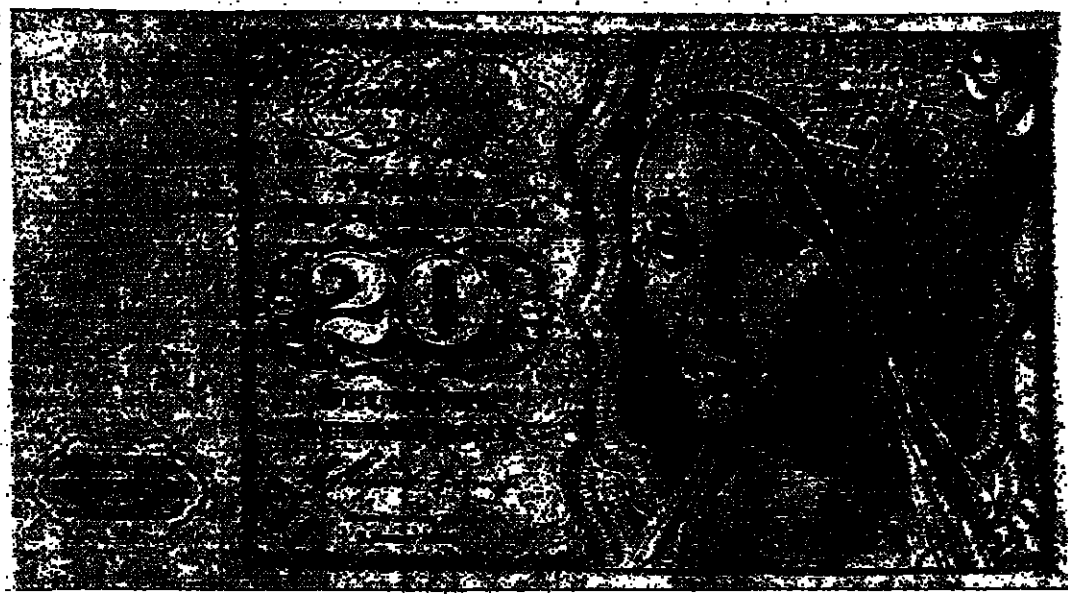
By Hans J. Stueck

When Willy Brandt's government revealed the deutsche mark's parity, it was a major recession result. A year later, however, the effect, although there has been a gradual decline in both domestic and foreign orders, has not lived up to the dire predictions of last year. Brandt's government, on the other hand, has managed to solve an international monetary crisis through a monetary increase in the mark's parity. The forecast in line with the textbook that an upward revaluation makes exports dearer and risks expensive. West Germany's economy is export-oriented, the statisticians reasoned, the nation would have an adverse effect on the nation's balance of payments. The leading West German institutions said in an opinion recently that the country's economy was now going through a "heat-to-normalization." A tiny dwindling demand for goods this year, the statisticians said, is a clear indicator of a recession. The bill of a major recession in 1971 was emphatically ruled out.

**Slight Drop in Surplus**  
At the end of August, West Germany's chronic trade surplus of the last three years, the statisticians said, was still at 9.23 billion deutsche marks, or about 1.1 billion dollars. This was only slightly less than the \$2.55 billion surplus at the end of August 1969. The only areas in which the surplus had declined were in the areas of exports of goods and services. Exports of goods and services were down 1.1 percent, while imports were up 1.1 percent. Exports of goods and services were down 1.1 percent, while imports were up 1.1 percent.

**Rising Wages**  
As a 4 percent rise in living costs in the last 12 months, the statisticians said, was a 1.1 percent increase in the cost of living. The wage weekly gross pay of industrial workers, for example, rose from \$65 to \$72, while the weekly earnings of white-collar workers increased from \$100 to \$106.

**Foreign Currency Reserves**  
The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, is again reaching the record level reached just before revaluation. The speculative dollar market, the statisticians said, is a 1.1 percent increase in the cost of living. The wage weekly gross pay of industrial workers, for example, rose from \$65 to \$72, while the weekly earnings of white-collar workers increased from \$100 to \$106.



A group of people in a public square, possibly in West Germany, after the revaluation of the mark.

of foreign currency reserves since January, when they dropped briefly to \$7 billion, has spurred discussion about a further upward revision in the mark's parity. However, in contrast to last year, hardly any West German economist considers a new revaluation a likelihood, let alone a necessity.

**Drop in Backlog**  
These economists point out that although Brandt's trade balance was still showing an undiminished surplus of exports, the backlog of foreign orders has been dwindling faster than that of domestic orders. They also note the recurrent deficits in the country's overall balance of payments, caused mainly by steadily increasing private capital abroad. From January through August, the accumulated deficit was about \$1 billion compared with \$2.4 billion last year.

**As a belated effect of revaluation, the pressure of huge order backlogs eased last summer. By the end of June new foreign orders were coming in at a rate 1.7 percent below that of June 1969. By contrast, the flow of foreign orders at the end of the first quarter was still 3.8 percent above the corresponding figure in 1969.**

**Meanwhile, the growth rate of domestic orders fell from 11.4 percent at the end of the first quarter to only 9.8 percent at the end of the second quarter.**

**Price Policies**  
Many West German companies, particularly those relying on exports, are keeping their prices steady to wait for a more opportune moment to put the revaluation burden on their customers. Other companies, including Volkswagen, anticipated a change and raised some of their foreign prices before revaluation.

**Still other companies, including most of West Germany's large chemical concerns, and automobile makers, stepped up their branch activities abroad to offset the effect of revaluation. For instance, foreign subsidiaries of Daimler-Benz, which makes cars, trucks and buses, increased their production 30 percent in 1969.**

**There appears to have been no slackening in employment thus far. At the low point of the 1969-70 recession the number of unemployed was about 700,000, or about seven times the number of jobs reported last September. At present, there are still eight job vacancies for each job applicant.**

**Summing up his assessment of revaluation's long-range effects, a spokesman for West Germany's Federation of Industries said it was only one of the many factors contributing to**

"a slowly, slowly abating record boom."

Revaluation's most significant effect on imports has been in the "service trade," because it is now cheaper for Germans to travel abroad using foreign carriers and services.

The deficit on services by foreign operators, including transportation and travel companies, construction concerns and foreign workers, accounted for about one quarter of the overall deficit of about \$1.2 billion in the basic balance of payments at the end of June.

**Sporadic speculation about a new revaluation of the deutsche mark is deemed all the more groundless here because any further drop in West Germany's foreign sales would only force industry to seek greater sales at home and thus accelerate the price-price spiral even faster than at present.**

**Finance Minister Alex Müller's recent budget for 1971, which is 12.1 percent higher than 1970's, will probably force the central bank to maintain its high bank rate indefinitely. The 100-billion deutsche mark budget—about \$27 billion—seems to indicate that the government has decided on economic growth at the expense of rigid stability.**

Opposing the economic min-

ister, Karl Schiller, who favors budgetary cuts as a means of dampening the economy, Mr. Müller argues that the Federal Republic "must learn to live" with an inflationary rate that is regarded as normal in other Western countries.

Mr. Müller thinks that stabilizing West German prices would only lead to another export boom, thus strengthening foreign demands for a new upward revaluation of the deutsche mark. Last fall the mark was increased in value from 25 cents to 37.5 cents.

However, there can be no doubt that Mr. Müller's apparent victory in the budget debate will help the opposition Christian Democrats in their efforts to convince an inflation-wary nation that Mr. Brandt's government "has not learned from the past," in which Germany went through two full-fledged inflations in a generation.

The Brandt government is in a dilemma: It needs more money to carry out promised reforms in education, housing and transportation. But, its willingness to tolerate price increases within certain limits raises the danger that the mark's potential weakness could reduce the government's capability to finance these reforms.

### New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 24, 1970	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	882.50	878.00	880.00	+2.50
S&P 500	234.50	233.00	234.00	+1.00
Nasdaq	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
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Am. Energy 200	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Health 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Media 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Telecom 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Transp. 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Util. 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Real Estate 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Consumer Goods 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Industrial 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Chemical 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Electronics 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Aerospace 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Defense 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Government 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. International 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Foreign 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Emerging 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Developing 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Frontier 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
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### Market Averages

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Am. Media 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
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Am. Transp. 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am. Util. 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
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### Treasury Bills

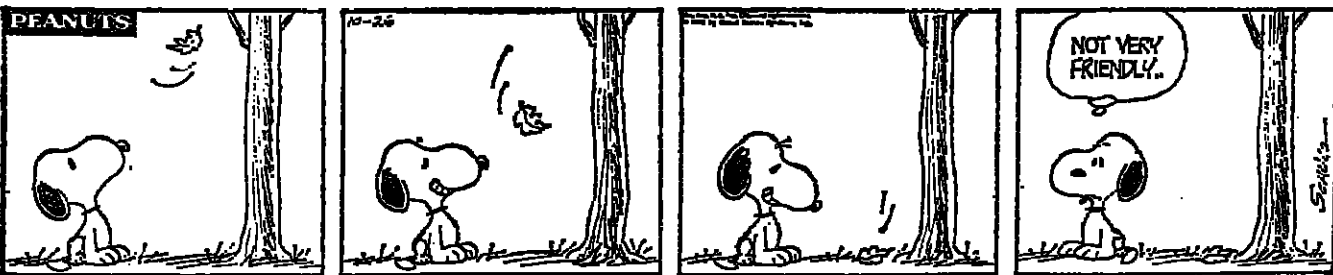
Week Ended Oct. 24, 1970	High	Low	Close	Change
1-Month	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
3-Month	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
6-Month	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
1-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
2-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
3-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
4-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
5-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
10-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
20-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
30-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
40-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
50-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
60-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
70-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
80-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
90-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
100-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
110-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
120-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
130-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
140-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
150-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
160-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
170-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
180-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
190-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000
200-Year	5.125	5.125	5.125	0.000

### American Stock Exchange

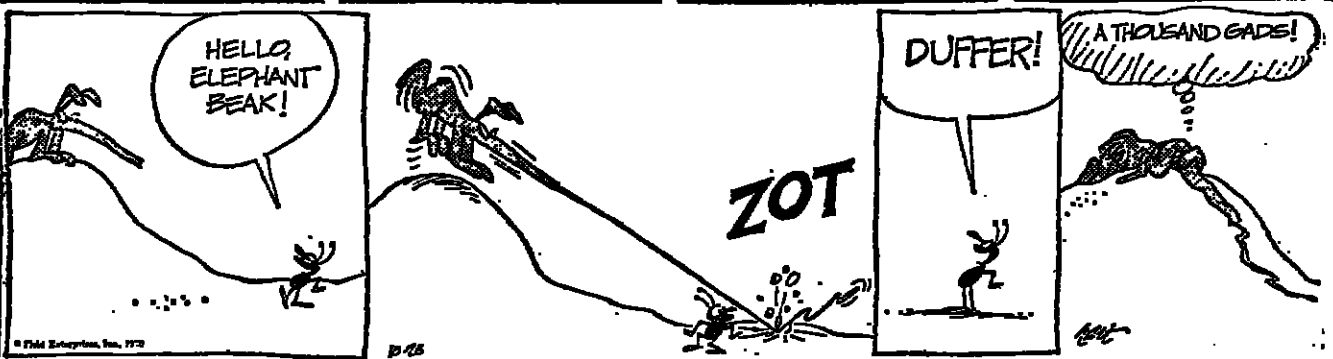
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Am. Util. 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
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Am. Earth 100	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00



PEANUTS



B.C.



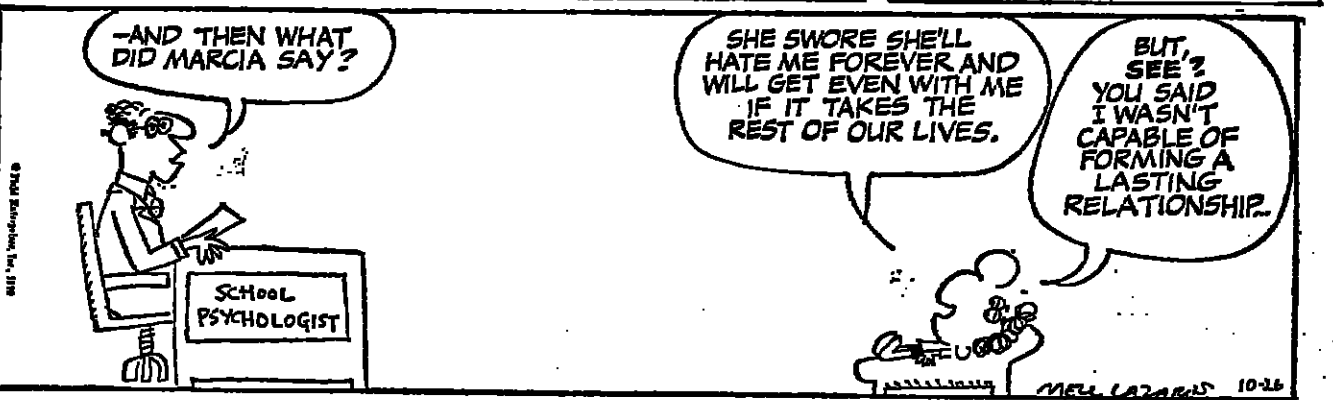
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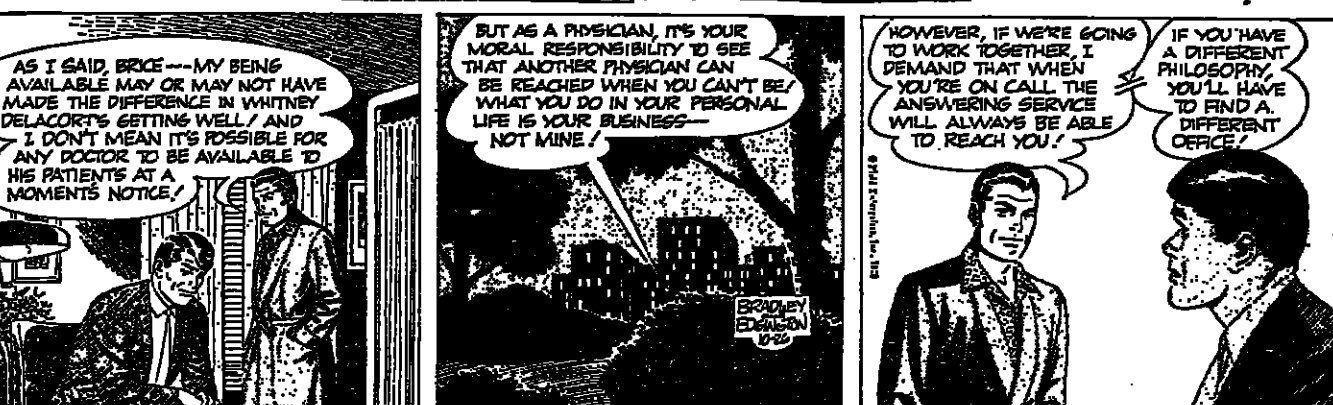
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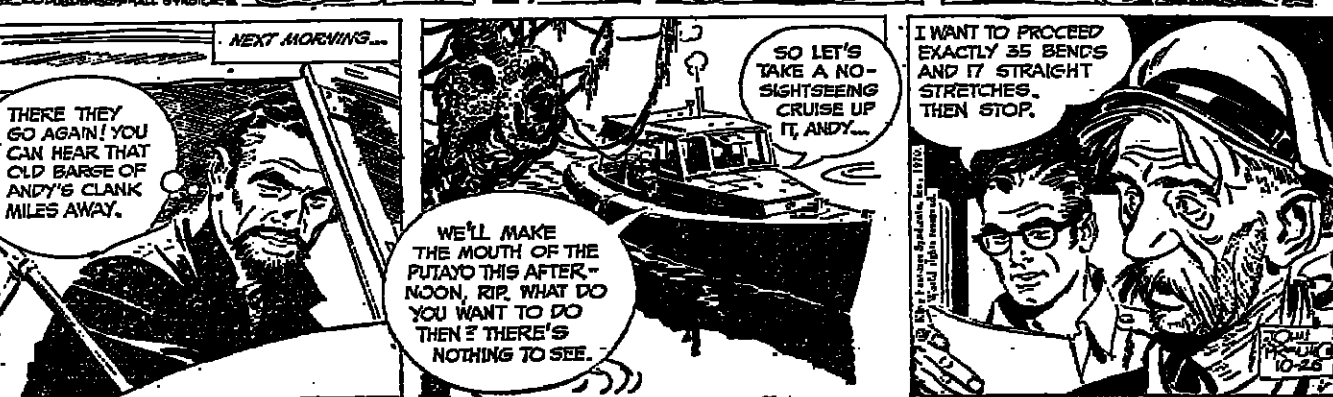
R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. C. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The lead of a high honor normally means that the next card in sequence is held in support, or that the leader has not more than a doubleton. Experts recognize an exception when the defending side has great length in the suit that is being led. In that case there can be little danger in leading an unsupported king or queen, and there may be an advantage for the later defense.

An example of this is shown in the programmed deal. East opened the bidding with one club, the choice of most experts holding two five-card black suits. It is usually better to respond in a major suit rather than support a minor, so West bid one heart.

East showed his spade suit over North's take-out double, and South bid two diamonds, which North supported vigorously to the four-level in the face of club bidding by East-West.

Against a normal defense, South would have had no difficulty. With the spade king well-placed for a finesse, it would seem that the declarer would lose at most one club trick and two hearts. But West made the brilliant lead of the club king, which turned out to be doubly advantageous. It allowed him to retain the lead, and it misled the declarer about the high-card situation in the club suit.

At the second trick, West made another fine move by leading the heart deuce. Faced with a difficult guess in the heart suit, South assumed, not unnaturally, that West held the ace or queen of clubs as well as the king. On this basis, it seemed quite certain that East held the heart ace to

justify his opening bid. If, for example, West held the heart ace and the king-queen of clubs, East could have at most nine high-card points. South cannot be blamed for guessing wrongly in such circumstances. He played low from dummy at the second trick and was defeated immediately. East took the heart queen, returned the three to his partner's ace, and took the setting trick by ruffing a third heart lead with his singleton trump.

**NORTH**  
♠ QJ75  
♥ KJ7  
♦ AKJ109  
♣ 2

**WEST**  
♠ A3  
♥ A52  
♦ A3  
♣ K9554

**EAST (D)**  
♠ K10982  
♥ Q3  
♦ 8  
♣ AQ1083

**SOUTH**  
♠ A6  
♥ 10864  
♦ Q7652  
♣ J7

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
East South West North  
1♣ Pass 1♥ Dbl.  
1♠ 2♦ 3♣ 3♦  
4♣ Pass Pass 4♦  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club king.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

ALPS	UPAS	ADAMS
LOUP	NAMA	KIDAL
MILLIE	ASIF	AFIRE
SILOUT	MAIRIED	
ENTER	RAISES	
LAIR	BALL	THIRSH
AZIO	COLLARS	NEO
MINION	ERY	SAFA
MONCON	CAFLA	
SILCH	OWNS	MAILA
POVERTY	REBATED	
IMAGE	ORAL	BINE
KIATIES	YICIS	LODE
EXIERT	EPIE	ENDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HO HO! THAT'LL BE THE DAY, MARGARET! THAT'LL BE THE DAY!"

JUMBLE

That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROGAC

MYTE

UNEAVE

SYMCT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

YOU

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles AVAILABLE CHESSE HOLLOW MODERN

Answer: How a fish escapes from prison—HE "SCALES" THE WALL.

## BOOKS

## THE GREENING OF AMERICA

How the Youth Revolution Is Trying to Make America Livable.

By Charles A. Reich. Random House. 399 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ORGAN music, please, and a little attention from the choir. Youth culture has gotten its very own Norman Vincent Peale in the person of Charles A. Reich. And his positive thinking in this America has passed through two stages of consciousness. The first, "consciousness I," was the laissez-faire mentality of the 19th century—free marketplace, hidden filler, dog eat dog. God helps those who help themselves, and all that. Didn't work. Devolution.

Consciousness II came along and gave us the new de—alphabetocracy, administration, upright organization men, liberals, the mystique of institutions, deferred pleasure, all that. Doesn't work. The Corporate State. Vietnam. So here comes Consciousness III—drugs, rock music, bell-bottom trousers, communes, affirmation of self now, and Con. III is going to do the trick, because once we're all III's (that's Reich's rhetoric, not mine) we'll just stop consuming what we don't need, stop doing meaningless work, stop playing war and ego games. We'll all turn green as "April's Green" (Wallace Stevens's phrase).

Well and good and perhaps true, even if it doesn't require 400 pages to say and even if most of it has been said before. One need only compare the young New York City taxi drivers with the older ones to see what Reich is getting at. And many of his points are arresting. For instance, his very compelling anatomy of the corporate state and why it is breaking down. His contention that the affluent society is destroying itself because sooner or later we'll discover that we can't defer pleasure and have it at the same time—that hedonism (the carrot) and puritanism (the stick) can't coexist forever. His argument that it's not us against "their" conspiracy, but that we're all victims of this thing, together. His statement that "the great error of our times has been the belief in structural or institutional solutions." And his anti-revolutionary point that altered consciousness must precede changed systems, not vice versa.

All the same, questions arise. First of all, if the coming of the III's is inevitable, why did Reich bother to write a book promoting it? He did so, of course, to "alleviate the fears of youth culture among us." It's and it's to identify a historical process, and, above all, to speed the conversion to III. For Reich sincerely believes that Vice-President Agnew is a flower child inside and that hard-hats hide soft hearts.

But has Reich succeeded? Not when the reader, he hasn't. When this reader began to sample Reich's vision of society after his "betwixtment" when he was asked to go all soft and gooey over super-laudromats and jet travel—when he read of "the Consciousness III idea of community" that "The squirrel needs the acorn and the acorn

needs the squirrel" this read was seized with such a palsy those ironical, cynical, sarcastic thoughts that Consciousness I is supposed to abjure that I was driven deep into a state of Con. 8.

He found himself inquiring if the corporate state is not to be destroyed by heightening consciousness, who then is to supply all that lovely technology that heightened consciousness can "relate to meaningfully," according to Reich. Why in the "organic community" going to supply that cornucopia of international foods in the Berkeley supermarket? And the corporate state is no longer capable of coopting III's, were all those dropped shopping so happily in the Berkeley supermarket? Are the after effects of LSD always benign? Can Mr. Reich offer no better concrete examples of non-competitive communal living than rock bands, Woodstock, and Es Keesey's transcontinental trip and subsequent idyll with the Hell's Angels? One is immediately tormented with thoughts and Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin of the role, which those bands break up, Altamont and its gang mums (Keesey: "We goofed." An one happens to know from direct experience that there were ego trips and power play and hierarchies aplenty among Keesey's Merry Franksers, and that people got hurt and numbed and brutalized by its culture too.

And if it's people and not things that matter, how can Reich write of marriage that "is inconsistent with the ill-lit of growth and change and at the same time say ab: "a pair of boots" that "all us know that buying (the is easy, but developing a relationship with them takes patience, skill, thought, knowledge, plus a lot of ca

Finally, one might ask: If Reich is committed to the firmament of self, to the transcendence of the human over the skeletal clutch machine and institution, has he chosen to express self in the logic of deprecation and in the language of the lecture hall? Why has he used for his lesson so many cant and cliché, and so obviously avoided wit and poe

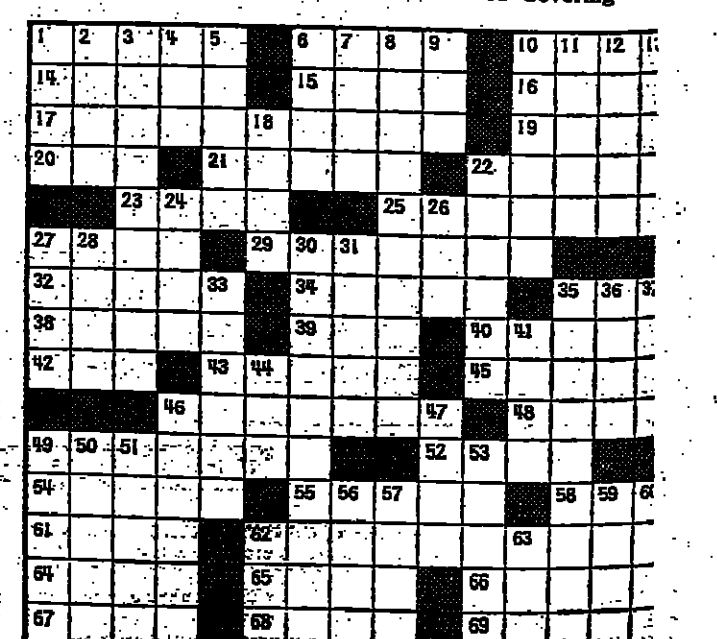
One suspects one knows answer to that. Apparently Reich has experienced his consciousness change in a from lawyer to bell-bloc Yale professor. More power him. But in his liberated he has surveyed the American landscape, read his own e rience into it, and bridged chasm between himself and nouns with the language objectivity." That is sentimentality and that, by its very definitions, is where violence, the spirit of self begins.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS					
1	Stroll	46	Owls	12	Fold
2	Comedian	48	Aleutian island	13	Manners
3	Rascal	49	Place of torment	18	Evergreen ger
10	Manner	52	Western hero	22	Catchall home
15	Understanding	54	Type of race	24	area
16	reply	55	Numbers	24	Relative
17	contendore	58	European fish	26	Drink
19	River source	61	Mild oath	27	European cap:
19	Yesterday: Fr.	62	Shape of a chess	30	All peas in—
20	Researcher's aid:	64	place	30	Like over
Abbr.		64	Verne character	31	Ford
21	In front	65	Tops	33	Speculation
22	Unit of weight	66	City in Peru	35	Hat
23	Star of "Two by Two"	67	Uniform	36	Lazarus
25	Gasoline Alley family	68	Mary and	37	Chance
27	Pacific island	69	Catherine: Abbr.	41	Shakespeare
29	Leaded	69	Power source	character	
32	Exhausted	DOWN		44	Assume
34	Indians	1	Tennis ace	46	Kind of collis
35	Possessive	2	Appearance	47	Withered
38	Disinclined	3	Blemish	49	Dumme
39	Pharaoh, for one	4	Boy	50	Region of Isra
40	Vanish	5	Attempt	51	Sweetheart
42	Ingredient	6	Money in Milan	53	Staff member
42	Kind of lot	7	Sailing	Abbr.	
43	Jockey Arcaro	8	Restaurant V.I.P.	56	River of Fran
45	Fives, nines or elevens	9	Radiation unit	57	Functions
		10	Divided	59	Famous U. S. editor
		11	Fabric	60	Kind of chess
				62	Possessive
				63	Covering









**PEOPLE:** *Bartender Judge  
Rejects the Proo*

ALLOW 3-5 days for an. to appear due to mailing and process

هكذا من الأصل